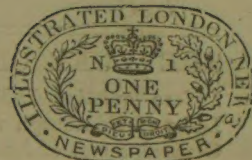


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT, STAMPED, 6<sup>d</sup>.  
FIVEPENCE.



GREEK BRIGANDS BROUGHT PRISONERS TO ATHENS.  
SEE PAGE 616.



## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S LETTER.

Before quitting India, after a three-months' visit, the Duke of Edinburgh wrote to Lord Mayo, the Governor-General, a sort of farewell letter. It was addressed to the noble Lord, but it was penned with a view to being read by the inhabitants of the great Eastern Peninsula. It expressed in the frankest and most graceful manner the princely gratitude which the welcome given him by all classes of the people had excited in the bosom of the Royal guest. It distributed with judicious particularity the thanks of the Duke to the Indian princes and chiefs who had entertained him. It disclosed his deep interest in the country—the strong desire he had felt to visit it, the intelligent curiosity in regard to both its physical and moral characteristics he had indulged, and the high expectations he had been led to cherish respecting its future—and it so closely identified his sympathies with the progress and prosperity of the various races which occupy between them our Eastern dependency that it must have commanded, as doubtless it was meant to command, the respectful loyalty of them all. The letter resembles, in the carefulness with which the feelings of men of every order are consulted, a State manifesto, while in the warmth of its tone, the generosity of its sentiments, and the unpretending simplicity of its diction, it is more like the confidential outpouring of a full heart into the breast of an intimate friend. It does credit to his Royal Highness both as a man, a prince, a traveller, and a statesman. It will leave the best sort of impression, we trust, upon the dusky millions who, under British rule, are passing from one kind of civilisation to another—from the old to the new. It will be another tie serving to hold in union the United Kingdom and the Indian Empire.

"When I returned to England two years ago," writes his Royal Highness, "the Queen was pleased to grant a request that I had made long before, and to confer upon me an honour that I have coveted for years—that of being the first member of the Royal family to visit India." The wish was a right worthy one for a son of Queen Victoria to conceive; and an open expression of the ardour with which he sought its realisation, and the fulness of gratification he had derived from it, were as delicate a compliment as the Prince could pay to the country whose shores he was then quitting. The pride with which he refers to the "splendid ceremony" in which he had received the insignia of the Star of India; the tact with which he associates that event with "the long series of displays that welcomed" him to the great cities of Benares, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, and Lucknow; and the grace with which, after mentioning the disappointment he had felt when Lord Mayo told him that no durbar could be held, he adds, "I am glad now that I have had better opportunities of making the acquaintance of the great Indian princes and chiefs, either in their own territories or in the immediate neighbourhood of them, than I could have had during the formalities of a state durbar," will, no doubt, augment considerably the gratification which the visit of the Royal Duke had previously given to the native magnates, social and political. But his thoughts were not confined to the great. "I could not help being touched," he continues, "by the eagerness which the great mass of the people displayed to see me and to welcome me. Every class and sect alike manifested their loyalty for her Majesty by the reception they gave her son, and that reception, and the sentiments which prompted it, will more and more tend to strengthen the interest and affection with which the Queen regards her Indian subjects." Words like these, unless insincerely written, can never have been written in vain. They must have fallen like "the gentle dew from heaven" upon the native mind. They could hardly have failed to bring Sovereign and subjects into closer association, or to constitute the medium through which the heart of the East would be touched by that of the West, and would derive pleasure from the contact.

The Royal Duke, however, had an eye for even more serious things than the loyalty displayed everywhere and by everybody at his own receptions. He admits that he could take but a hasty view of the principal parts of the country. Still, he found "many evidences of the anxiety which exists, not only among the British community, but among the more wealthy and influential of the native-born inhabitants, to raise and improve the moral and social condition of the poorer classes." Among these evidences none were more striking in the Prince's view, and none, we are convinced, will be accepted by the British public, as more conclusive of the rapidly-improving condition of India under the rule of Victoria than the forms in which many of the cities visited by him proposed to commemorate the auspicious event. No doubt, there were fireworks, illuminations, and festivities enough at all of them to give tolerably adequate expression to the satisfaction of the local public. But many communities, the Duke tells us, desired to perpetuate the memory of their own good fortune in a more beneficent manner—"by the foundation of scholarships bearing my name, by the commencement of recreation-grounds for the use of the people, by endowing high schools, and, at some of the seaports, by contributing funds for the erection and improvement of sailors' homes." It is very pleasant to observe the feeling with which the son of the late lamented Prince Albert regarded these sober manifestations of Indian loyalty to the throne of his mother. "That my visit has been instrumental in bringing about results such as these," he writes, "is one of the happiest reflections with which I shall look back to my brief stay in India."

It was only natural that, in his farewell letter to India, the Prince should make some reference to "the vast extent of our possessions" in that country. The distances he traversed by railway impressed this idea upon his mind. Whether as a man of cultivated taste, as a sportsman, or as a social reformer, he could not but have brought away with him from his long and rapid journeys an almost exaggerated impression of the vastness of the empire over whose soil he was being borne. That there was variety of interest enough is sufficiently indicated by the casual allusions scattered through the letter. The four Presidencies—for we believe they are now four—of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces present the greatest differences, in more respects than we can now stay to enumerate, one with another. The Duke of Edinburgh refers to all four. He has a word of compliment, of consolation, or of stimulus, as its case may need, to each of them. In all of them he found "officers whose gallant deeds and chivalrous sense of duty entitle them to a place in the roll of Indian heroes," the story of whose lives he declares to have been not the least instructive of the lessons brought under his notice in the Peninsula; and he echoes the words of the Governor-General himself, who, on some public occasion, had lately said, "nowhere is a Sovereign served better, or with more zeal, than is the Queen by her servants in India."

On the whole, the tour of the Prince appears to have been, even in his own estimation, useful as well as pleasant. His three-months' stay, he intimates, was only too brief. The rest of his feelings we must allow him to speak in his own simple but telling words. "I am laden with a debt of gratitude—a debt which I am proud to owe, but which I can never hope to repay. In all that concerns the welfare of India I shall ever take a deep interest, for I have learned to regard her people with affection. I am the glad bearer of a message from them to my mother, which will give her unbounded satisfaction; for I have to tell her how enthusiastic has been my reception, how universal the affectionate loyalty which greeted me, and how it is for her sake alone that I have been thus welcomed to India; that my advent has been thus eagerly seized as an opportunity for expressing their sentiments of personal devotion to her Majesty, and of their heartfelt appreciation of the mildness and beneficence of her rule."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, June 9.

Political parties in the Corps Législatif seem to change their relations to each other every few days, rendering the prospect by no means remote of the Cabinet sooner or later finding itself abandoned by the majority, which, to serve its own purposes, is ready enough to rally round it on the question of a vote of confidence, as was the case on Saturday last. There can be little doubt but that the Right Centre, led by Baron Jerome David, is simply waiting its opportunity to effectually overthrow the Ollivier Ministry; and it is admitted by M. Buffet and his friends of the Left Centre that they are giving the Cabinet their support solely because they hope to obtain from it the electoral law, which ought, they say, to precede the dissolution of the Chamber, which must shortly take place. On the other hand, a schism has arisen in the ranks of the Left, seventeen members having seceded and enrolled themselves under the leadership of M. Ernest Picard. This new party, known as the Constitutional Left, is prepared to accept the Empire and the Napoleonic dynasty without abating any portion of the demands on behalf of public freedom which the Left have been advocating for the last thirteen years. Concerning the new Liberal leader, who is by no means unlikely to play an important part in future political combinations, M. About says that what he most admires in him is "the clearness of his intellect and the consciousness of his language. He calls things by their names, and never bites without carrying the morsel clean away. No man is less of a Revolutionist than he. Violence he detests. He adores justice and ardently desires moderate logical progress. His vivacity is exempt from passion; he hates nothing nor anybody. He is even sufficiently philosophical to pity the vices and stupidities which are the maladies of other men."

At the sitting of the Legislative Body on Friday last, during the discussion of a bill proposing certain modifications in matters relating to the Councils-General, an amendment brought forward by M. Duvernois authorising the publication of reports of the sittings of the Councils was adopted by 197 votes to 18; and subsequently it was determined that the sittings themselves should be public by 117 votes to 83—the Government voting with the minority in both instances. On the day following a lively discussion ensued in the Chamber when M. Bethmont brought forward an interpellation with reference to allowing public meetings to be held prior to the elections for the Councils-General. It was then that M. Ollivier made allusion to the check which the Ministry had experienced the day preceding, and called on the Chamber to vote for the order of the day pure and simple, "Otherwise," said he, "we shall believe we have lost its confidence." This challenge brought up Baron Jerome David with a protest against making a matter of the kind a Cabinet question, for such a course, he maintained, was an act of intimidation. He then taunted the Government with being "a Ministry of indecision, adopting at times an arbitrary tone which their predecessors would never have dared to assume, and at others an ultra-Liberal language that was positively alarming. Still," said he, in a self-consolatory strain, "as I am unwilling to run the risk of disorganising the country, I shall vote with you." M. Ollivier replied that there was a feeling of distrust against the Ministry amongst a certain portion of the Chamber, trammelling that sympathy which rendered solutions easy and combats light. "Such a situation," continued he, "is false for everyone, and we take advantage of the first opportunity to escape from it. We cannot consent to offer to the country the spectacle of men who cling to a power which is escaping from them. I do not, therefore, accept the vote of Baron Jerome David in our favour." At this Baron Jerome David entered upon an explanation, and at its close apprised the Government that, in the vote of the day before, his party had "given them a first warning," which insulting observation M.

Clement Duvernois supplemented by remarking that the members of the Right were simply biding their time. When the question came to the vote, the order of the day, pure and simple, was carried without a division, the Left abstaining from voting in a body.

Reports have been current that the Emperor has been suffering lately from rheumatism. In any case, he was present an evening or two since at the Empress's third private ball of the season, and to all appearances in excellent health. It is announced that the Prince Imperial will not pay his intended visit to the Camp of Châlons until July.

The building contractors of Paris have been petitioning the Corps Législatif and calling attention to the circumstance that out of about a couple of hundred thousand men employed in the building trade in Paris and the suburbs nine tenths of that number are now out of work and suffering bitterly. In addition, they complain that not only are all their stock and trade materials rapidly depreciating, but they are placed in a position of pecuniary embarrassment through not being able to obtain payment of large sums remaining due to them from the city of Paris.

M. Laboulaye, whose lectures at the College of France have been interrupted through demonstrations on the part of the students in the School of Law, has written to the papers to say that he has determined not to accept the post of Senator which had been offered him.

The last weekly return of deaths from smallpox in Paris shows a considerable decrease, and has given rise to a hope that the epidemic is at last on the decline.

## SPAIN.

The majority of the Cortes Committee appointed to report on the bill for the abolition of slavery proposes complete emancipation within sixty years from the date of the promulgation of the law.

Yesterday week the Cortes adopted, by 106 against 96 votes, the amendment of Senor Roja Arias to the bill for the election of a monarch. This amendment requires the monarch to be elected by an absolute majority of all the deputies of the Cortes whose elections have been confirmed. All the Montpensierists voted with the minority. According to the bill 89 votes, or more than one fourth of the number of deputies, would be sufficient for the nomination of a monarch. According to the amendment the minimum number of votes necessary will be 170. In Tuesday's sitting the Cortes confirmed, by 137 against 124, the adoption of the amendment. The Ministers voted in the minority.

There has been some debate in the Cortes in reference to the election of a King. Senor Canova appears to have advocated the election of the Prince of the Asturias. On Monday Senor Rios Rosas opposed this strongly, and declared that all partisans of the Restoration were enemies of the Constitution and of the Revolution. He opposed a King elected by a plébiscite as likely to lead to a despotism; but he insisted upon the necessity of the election of a King, asserting that the continuation of the interregnum would lead to a republic, socialism, and complete anarchy.

Marshal Espartero has written to several deputies asking them to cease their exertions on his behalf, adding that he should refuse the crown, if elected by the Cortes, on account of his age and of the division of parties. A demonstration was made at Madrid, last Saturday, by 5000 adherents of Marshal Espartero, who marched in procession with a flag bearing the inscription, "Let the will of the nation accomplish the triumph of the rights of the people and of truth!"

The Cortes, after an animated debate, has approved the establishment of a civil marriage registry.

The Unionist party have seceded from the Alphonsistas, and will henceforth adopt the name of Septembristas.

There has been a riot at Valladolid against the octroi duties. Several of the workmen who took part in the disturbance were wounded.

The two Englishmen, Messrs. Bonell, who were captured by brigands near Gibraltar have been released on payment of £6000 as ransom. A telegram, received at the Foreign Office on Wednesday, from Mr. Layard, states that the brigands were waylaid on their return by the Civil Guard, and that three of the band were killed. The ransom, it was believed, had been recovered. An attempt has been made near Gibraltar to capture two more Englishmen, officers of the garrison. The brigands were, however, driven off by the Civil Guard, with a loss of one killed and one wounded.

## PORTUGAL.

The King and Queen assisted, on Thursday week, in the landing of the Lisbon shore-end of the Gibraltar and Lisbon section of the new Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta cable. The laying of the cable between Lisbon and Falmouth has been completed.

Marshal Saldanha, the new Prime Minister, is said to demand the convocation of a Constituent Cortes, and that the army should be increased to 30,000 men.

Senhor Sampaio, the Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and the Minister of Justice will carry on his functions provisionally. Senhor Diaz Ferreira has been appointed Minister of Finance.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects, promising a reform of the Chamber of Peers and of the educational system, liberty of public meeting and of association, economy in the Administration, and legislation in harmony with individual rights.

The sittings of the Cortes has been suspended until Oct. 30.

## ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill relative to the military reductions by 175 against 107 votes; and in the Senate the revenue estimates have been approved.

Insignificant risings are still taking place in various parts of Italy; but, as they meet with no encouragement from the inhabitants, they are quickly disposed of.

We learn from Rome that the general discussion in the Ecumenical Council on the scheme relative to the primacy and infallibility of the Pope was brought to a close yesterday week, by the force of numbers, the majority declaring the discussion closed, by which forty of the fathers were prevented from delivering their addresses. It is stated that a strong protest from the Opposition in the Council, with more than one hundred signatures, has been addressed to the Pope against the injustice done to the fathers who were prevented from speaking on the question of infallibility by the abrupt closing of the general discussion.

## GERMANY.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin states that the new elections for the Reichstag will take place on Sept. 12, and that those for the Prussian Chamber of Deputies will follow shortly after, as the Government intends to convoke the Parliament at the commencement of the month of October.

The little duchy of Lauenburg, which was ceded by Denmark to Austria and Prussia after the last Schleswig-Holstein war, and passed into the possession of the latter Power in 1865, in consideration of a money payment made to



Austria for the cession of her rights, is, we suppose, to be finally incorporated with the rest of the Prussian monarchy; as Count Bismarck, who is the Chancellor of the duchy, has directed the convocation of the Diet for this purpose on the 9th inst., and there is little doubt that the deputies will vote in accordance with the desires of the Government.

#### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

An Imperial decree has been published sanctioning the opening of an international industrial exhibition in Vienna in the spring of 1873. The same decree orders immediate notification of this fact to be made to Governments abroad.

The great work of regulating the course of the Danube has been inaugurated by the Emperor, who turned the first spade of earth. Vienna having been built upon a small branch of the Danube, it is now intended to bring the main stream of the river closer to the capital, so as to develop the commerce.

#### GREECE.

On Sunday the King and Queen left for Corfu, where her Majesty intends to pass the summer. The King, however, will return to Athens.

The Prime Minister has sent a letter to Sir Roundell Palmer correcting some assertions, alleged to be inexact, which he made in his speech on the Greek massacre, more especially in reference to the understanding said to have existed between members of the Opposition and the brigands. A similar letter has also been forwarded to Sir Henry Bulwer, by M. Deleyannis, the Minister of Finance.

#### SWEDEN.

A new Ministry has been appointed. It is stated that the modifications of the Cabinet do not arise from any misunderstanding with the Reichstag.

#### AMERICA.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. McVeigh as Minister at Constantinople; and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate recommends the ratification of the naturalisation treaty recently negotiated between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Motley.

The House of Representatives has reconsidered the proposed amendment to the Tax Bill, imposing a tax of 5 per cent on income derived from the interest of the Government Bonds, and, after a long debate, has rejected it. It is stated that when the previous vote was taken adopting the proposition several members misunderstood its operation.

Mr. Schenck's new Funding Bill has been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and recommended. The bill authorises the issue of one billion dollars in bonds having thirty years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The bonds are to be exempt from all taxes, and are to be exchanged at par for the outstanding 5-20 Bonds.

The House, by 150 votes to 35, has passed the bill to reduce the taxation, together with Mr. Schenck's amendments, embodying certain items of the pending Tariff Bill and establishing the following import duties:—On teas, 15c. per lb.; on coffee, 3c. per lb.; on Dutch standard sugar, 2c. per lb.; on distilled spirits, 2d. per proof gallon; on manufactured cotton, 5c. per yard, with 10 per cent ad valorem in addition; on steel railway bars, 1c. per lb.; on nickel, 40c. per lb.

By 113 to 79 votes, the House has instructed the Committee of Ways and Means to prepare a bill repealing the coal duty.

The returns of the Oregon election are meagre; but, so far as received, they indicate that the Democrats have carried the State, electing the governor and a majority of the Legislature.

An expedition of filibusters to Cuba, which left New York on board the steamer George B. Upton, disembarked at Punta-brava, near Nevitas, and was attacked by one hundred Spanish regulars and ten gun-boats. The expedition was dispersed. Ten of the marauders are said to have been killed, two drowned, and three taken prisoners. Seventeen thousand rifles and a large supply of ammunition were captured.

The Conservative Republicans have elected Mr. Emmery Mayor of Washington, defeating his Radical opponent.

A terrible storm passed upwards over the Mississippi on the 24th ult. It was accompanied with hail, rain, thunder, and lightning. Houses were blown down, trees were uprooted, cattle and hogs killed. Many persons were killed by lightning.

#### CANADA.

The Governor-General has publicly thanked the volunteers and militia for their prompt response to the call to resist the Fenian invasion. The troops at Pigeon Hill and Trout River have been visited by General Lindsay and thanked, in the name of the Queen, for their services during the recent Fenian raid. The General acknowledged that the regulars were at both places; but he gave all the credit for the work done to the militia and the Home Guards. The local forces were also thanked by Prince Arthur, who made a spirited speech.

The Fenians appear to have meditated another attempt on Canada. A party of them got on board a steam-boat at Chicago, intending to land somewhere on the line of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. The news spread, and the people made preparations to receive them. On seeing this, the Fenians came to the discreet resolution not to do anything, and therefore did not land.

Our troubles are not altogether at an end at the Red River, according to a Toronto despatch. Telegrams are said to have been received from authentic sources which say that Riel intends to resist the advance of the Canadian expedition.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

Information has been received at the Colonial Office confirming the brilliant success achieved by the native chiefs Kemp and Ropata. Hakaraia has been killed. Te Kooti, with a few followers, is said to be hiding, but nothing is known for certain about this. Thirty prisoners, stated to be his associates, have been sent to Wellington for trial.

General Taylor has been appointed Commissioner of the Umrits division of the Indian army.

The *Kaukaz*, of Tiflis, reports that hostilities have broken out between Russia and Khiva. Troops have already been sent against the latter country; they are to occupy positions on the frontier and on the coast of the Caspian, in the vicinity of the new port of Krasnovodsk.

Her Majesty has ordered a medal to be granted to the officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines who were employed in the Abyssinian expedition, or who were borne in the undermentioned ships when employed in the Red Sea, between Oct. 4, 1867, and April 19, 1868—viz., *Argus*, *Dryad*, *Daphne*, *Nymphæ*, *Octavia*, *Spiteful*, *Star*, *Satellite*, *Vigilant*.

Telegrams from Constantinople announce the outbreak of a most disastrous fire at Pera. It broke out on Sunday, and, fanned by a strong wind, the flames rapidly spread, and consumed the British Embassy, the American and Portuguese Consulates, a theatre, some churches and mosques, and many thousand houses. Two hundred and fifty bodies have already been recovered from the ruins.

### THE CHURCH.

Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, will succeed the Very Rev. Thomas Dale as Dean of Rochester.

The Bishop of Ely has appointed Mr. Isambard Brunel, of Lincoln's Inn, to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely.

The prosecution of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett for heresy came before the Court of Arches yesterday week, and the hearing of the case was fixed for the week after Whitsuntide.

Mr. W. H. Houldsworth's offer to restore and replace the old rood screen in Manchester Cathedral, and to erect a new organ, has been accepted by the ratepayers; and a committee has been appointed to carry out the work.

Last Saturday the corner-stone of a new church at Fallowfield, near Manchester, was laid, with full Masonic honours, by the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P. The site of the church has been given by Lord Egerton of Tatton, who also subscribed £1000 to the building fund.

The Bishop of Llandaff, as chairman of the Old-Testament company appointed by the Convocation of Canterbury for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Scripture, has summoned the company over which he presides for a first meeting on the 30th inst. and on July 1.

Mr. G. Gilbert Scott has estimated that £15,000 will be required to restore Worcester Cathedral. Towards this sum the Dean and Chapter contributed £2000; Lord Dudley, £5000; the city is to be asked for £3000, and the county for £5000.

In furtherance of the scheme for the completion of St. Paul's, which was begun by the late Dean Milman and is now being carried out under the direction of a committee, a public meeting will be held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday, July 13, when the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and others, who have promised to attend, will speak on behalf of that object.

The *Western Morning News* of Tuesday states that on Sunday at St. Veep (Cornwall) parish church the Rev. George Hext was reading the epistle, when an alarm was given that an adjacent farm was burning. The Rector promptly stopped the service, and, heading the congregation, they repaired en masse to the scene of the disaster, where the active efforts of the parson and the people extinguished the fire. They then returned to church, resumed the service, and in place of the previously-prepared sermon an appropriate extemporaneous address was given to "improve the occasion."

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### OXFORD.

The Gaisford prizes have been awarded as follow:—The prize for prose composition to Mr. J. A. Godley, Exhibitioner of Balliol (*proxime accessit*, Mr. G. E. Jeans, Scholar of Pembroke); and the prize for verse composition to Mr. W. S. Gibson, Exhibitioner of Balliol.

The open scholarship at St. John's has been awarded to Mr. R. M. Drew, from Malvern College.

Mr. R. F. Clarke, M.A., of Trinity (formerly Fellow of St. John's), and Mr. F. De Paravicini, M.A., of Christ Church, have been appointed Masters of the Schools.

The first Exhibitions at Keble College have been awarded to W. S. Dixon, from Marlborough College; and W. L. A. Bartlett, from Highgate School. *Proxime accessit*, A. R. Baker, from Marlborough. The installation of the Warden will take place on June 23.

The Ellerton Theological Essay has been awarded to S. J. Fremantle, Senior Student, of Christ Church; the subject being "The State of Morals and of Society in the Eastern Church in the Time of St. Chrysostom."

An ode, of thirteen verses in length, has been composed by Sir Francis Doyle in honour of the Chancellor, six of which verses have been set to music by Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, and will be sung in the presence of the Chancellor, in the Sheldonian Theatre, on Tuesday week. The prize for congratulatory verses has been awarded to Mr. F. E. Weatherby, Scholar of Brasenose.

The following are the names of the candidates who were successful in obtaining Queen's scholarships at Westminster after the recent competitive examination, ranging over three months. Forty went up for examination:—H. S. Otter, C. J. R. Le Mesurier, A. W. W. Wynn, E. G. Staplay, E. H. Holthouse, W. A. L. P. Evans, H. A. C. Rogers, H. L. Roche, W. Hussey, R. Giles.

The following gentlemen have passed the final examination and been elected associates of King's College:—Class 1.—W. B. Smith, Gardner. Class 2.—Elton, Harding, Spry, Thompson, H. Waters. Class 3.—Smyth, R. Waters.

The Prince of Wales will be present at the opening of the new Dulwich College on the 21st inst.

The Rev. D. J. Davies, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, one of the masters in Northampton School, thirteenth Wrangler in 1866, has been appointed to the under-mastership in Merchant Taylors' School, vacated by the Rev. A. J. Church, M.A., now Head Master of Henley School.

The annual Whit Tuesday review of the 2nd Battalion of the North York Volunteers was held, on Tuesday, at Malton. Major W. C. Worsley took command. The corps present were the 1st, 3rd, 6th, 10th, and 16th North York companies. The troops at the close were highly complimented.

An examination for direct commissions will be held in the new building of the University of London, Burlington-gardens, Piccadilly, on July 25 next (instead of in August, as originally proposed). The examination will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners under existing regulations.

By an Order in Council published in Tuesday's *Gazette* it is provided that the principle of open competition shall, on and after Aug. 31 next, be applied to all Civil Service appointments, except such as are included in the following schedule annexed to the order:—1. All situations to which the holder is appointed directly by the Crown. 2. All situations included in any order or warrant made by the Commissioners of the Treasury under section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1859. 3. All situations which are filled, in the customary course of promotion, by persons previously serving in the same department. It is, however, provided that in cases where the chief of a department and the Lords of the Treasury may be of opinion that, for the sake of special knowledge or other reasons of public interest, examination should be wholly or partially dispensed with, the Civil Service Commissioners may dispense with examination, wholly or partially, and may grant their certificate of qualification upon evidence satisfactory to them that the person to be appointed possesses the requisite knowledge and ability, and is duly qualified in respect of age, health, and character.

### SCENE FROM "FREE LABOUR."

The new four-act drama of "Free Labour," by Mr. Charles Reade, performed at the Adelphi (already described by us), has one scene which is entitled to special recognition for its indisputable originality; it is that of the forge set up by Henry Little in the old church. The interior of the building, illumined by the fire of the forge and further rendered picturesque by the scattering of the sparks thrown out from the anvil, forms a picture which if painted by Rembrandt or some other great artist would command universal admiration. While occupied in his work, Little becomes aware of supernatural influence, and sees two visions: Raby, the founder of his race, appears in one; and the marriage of Grace Carden with his rival in the other. Our illustrator has taken this point for his picture, and with decided judgment. On the stage, however, the incident is somewhat objectionable, as it interrupts the action of the play without contributing to its catastrophe. Altogether, as we have said, the scene is about the most extraordinary ever exhibited, and ought to make Mr. Reade's speculation one eminently profitable. But the warm weather is unfavourable for theatrical experiments, and the theatres in general are suffering from its effects.

### "BEHIND THE SCENES."

This clever little picture, by Mr. J. A. Fitzgerald, in the Suffolk-street exhibition, plainly represents only the penetralia of some very humble company of strolling players. The blanket screen; the sorry old Dobbin that drags the troupe from town to town, drinking at the trough; the solitary clown, waiting his turn to complete the full strength of the house before the curtain, all tell us this. It is a scene which, doubtless, the artist himself has witnessed. Painters are fond of this class of subject—possibly from the Bohemian tendencies and sympathies popularly credited to the artistic temperament. Not—let us hasten to say—that our own experience bears out the popular belief. On the contrary, most artists of our acquaintance are settled, steady, sober fellows, paying rent and taxes (as soon as they can, at least, and if the Academy is not too hard upon them), married, and in many cases with large families. Nevertheless, this is not exactly a subject which an artist could have evolved out of the depths of his internal consciousness, as the German produced his picture of the elephant he had never seen. It is, as we have intimated, a casual peep into vagabond life gained, probably, in some country excursion. And really the grotesque contrasts presented in this out-of-the-way phase of life were not wholly undeserving pictorial record. Fancy a clown—that incarnation of burlesque fun peculiar to the British stage—coolly reading newspaper politics, or perhaps criticising some dramatic critic! What his real opinion and sentiments are, however, upon any subject it is impossible to guess at through the mask of that ludicrous "make-up." If we might, indeed, accept his apparent expression, we should say that, judging from the eyebrows, the writer of the article he is perusing had succeeded in exciting a degree of astonishment bordering on frenzy if it were not modified by Mephistophelean—nay, wholly diabolic—gaiety; and that, judging by the lips, Sidney Smith or Tom Hood never succeeded in fixing as well as exciting a "grin" so "broad."

### THE VICEROY OF INDIA AT PESHAWUR.

The tour lately made by the Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, among the frontier stations of the Punjab, towards the borders of Afghanistan and Cashmere, is an event of some political importance. His state entry into the city of Peshawur, on the afternoon of April 30, is the subject of our Illustration, from a sketch by Captain Yule; besides which, a series of photographs, by Mr. Baker, of Peshawur, represents the several incidents of his Excellency's visit. In the distance may be seen the Khyber Hills, whilst the procession is winding through the native city on its way to the house of the Commissioner, Colonel Pollock. The various crowd of Afghans, Afreedees, Wuzerees, Peshawurees, and various savage tribes, who had flocked in from their mountain homes to see the entry, formed a most striking and picturesque scene. In the first carriage may be seen the Viceroy and Lord Napier of Magdala, accompanied by the Private Secretary and Commissioner of Peshawur. In the second carriage are the Military Secretary, the Foreign Secretary of the Government of India, and the Secretary of the Government of the Punjab. Other officials followed in carriages or on horseback. A review of the troops at Peshawur took place next day. After riding to the Khyber Pass, and to Kohat, the Viceroy was to leave Peshawur and to make his round of the outposts on the north-east frontier.

General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B. and Grand Cross of the Star of India, is gazetted to the brevet rank of a Field Marshal of the British Army.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is to be raised to the dignity of a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron O'Hagan of Tullahogue, in the county of Tyrone.

The shore end of the Falmouth and Gibraltar section of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Cable was landed at Porthcurno, near Penzance, by the steam-ship Investigator, under the command of Captain Worsley, on Tuesday; and on the following day the *Hibernia*, which paid out the deep-sea portion of the line, arrived, and the main cable was spliced to the shore end. The signals are perfect, and communication is complete to Malta.

A correspondent in the neighbourhood of Westport, in the county of Mayo, has requested us to correct some particulars in the statements of our Special Correspondent published with the Illustrations of that place two or three weeks ago. The extent of the mountain farm held by Captain Houstoun, under the Marquis of Sligo, was considerably under-estimated, as well as the rent paid for it. Captain Houstoun pays about £2000 a year to the Irish in his employ; and more than one hundred Irish families, each of which cultivates its field of corn, live rent free on the farm; which, with the exception of a very small portion, consists of heathery mountain and "wild bog," irreclaimable except at a cost of from £8 to £15 per acre. The reason why the storehouses at Westport Quay are now empty is that the corn is shipped off at once, instead of being stored as heretofore. It should be added that, twenty years ago, when Captain Houstoun entered upon a long lease of uninhabited land, he employed only Irish hands; but great annoyances and damage were inflicted upon him by the conspiracy to destroy the "consolidated farms" and to expel "the Scotch adventurer," in which the people were forced to join, against their own mind, by the tyrants of their class and country. In one year, we are assured, damage to Captain Houstoun's stock was done to the amount of £3000. His own life was twice attempted; and the houses of two of his Scotch shepherds were fired into at night, the bullets lodging in the wall, in one instance just an inch above the children's heads.





SCENE FROM "FREE LABOUR," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.



"BEHIND THE SCENES," BY J. A. FITZGERALD.





ENTRY OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA INTO PESHAWUR.







He had need of this and even more potent comfort, for the Commissioners, among other outrages against him, ordered the balustrade of stone on the top of the church, notwithstanding Sir Christopher's protest that "persons of little skill in architecture did always expect to see something they had been used to in Gothic architecture, and ladies think nothing well without an edging." "If I glory," adds the grand old man (then eighty-six), "it is in the singular mercy of God, who has enabled me to begin and finish my great work so conformable to the ancient model." But the edging was fitted on in spite of his touching appeal, and he submitted in mournful silence to this and other insults, and all was over in 1723. It is said that malice survived him, and that this caused the monument with his son's famous words upon it to be placed in the gloomy crypt instead of where "Lector" was likely to be found. What was done towards the adorning the interior may be very briefly told. There are the eight pictures by Sir James Thornhill in the cupola. Few persons have taken the trouble to strain their eyes so long as is necessary to discover that these works represent the principal events in the life of St. Paul. Wren intended to have decorated the cupola with mosaic work. "The pictures," said Mr. Cunningham, twenty years ago, "were never worth much, and are fast decaying." Certain tentative work has been achieved lower down, but its being only a specimen of what might be done, simply invites attention to the absence of what should lend colour to that part of the structure. All has been brought in by private affection—save where Parliamentary votes have erected monuments, not for the most part to be regarded with satisfaction. This is all that the nation has contributed to the adorning the work of Sir Christopher Wren.

Were the cathedral less noble than it is, there would be many a reason for doing our duty by it. The site is historical, the "great life" of England has been concentrated on that spot in every age until within a few years, and the story of the ground began, they say, with Diana, and nearly ends with Anne. "St. Paul's" has been a household word for ages. But we have a cathedral of so much glory and magnificence that we have no need to appeal to history in its favour; we have but to look upon it, and feel all its claims. It is the one grand feature of London, the idea that recurs to the Englishman when he pictures the city. But enter the noble church, and when the spell of the grandeur relaxes its hold, and permits you to "look around," what is the impression? *Incompleteness*. We refuse to speak of sordidness, neglect, and the like; we are speaking in the interest of the highest art, and harsh words are out of place; besides that, there is no one to feel them. The one fact is, that the greatest of our modern edifices has never been finished. The foreigner whom you take thither gazes about him, owns the sublimity of the pile, looks indulgently at many of the monuments—he has seen many quite as bad in Continental churches—and then he quietly remarks that there is "a great opportunity" before the countrymen of Wren, and rather urges you out into the sunshine. He reads the story aright, and we had better accept his reading; for it is that of the architect himself. Wren knew, from hard teaching, that he should never be allowed to make his cathedral what he intended; but he was a great man, and, like all great men, he believed in ultimate justice. He left his work to posterity, certain that at some time his own idea would be amply and worthily carried out. Posterity has certainly bided its time—from 1723 to 1870 is a reasonable term for consideration—but we think we may now hail signs that the national cathedral will be completed. Wealth is lavished with a two-handed generosity upon art of all kinds, and the religious sentiment that would have elicited scoff a hundred years ago, and which would later have been met with the pious platitudes that men can worship in a barn as well as in a temple, may now be appealed to with a certainty of a reverent reception. Moreover, the cathedral is not devoted merely to the rites of a portion of our population; it is a national edifice, and he whose nature leads him to bend at the tomb of Howard, Nelson, Collingwood, or Wellington, will not turn "churl," and refuse to be "bountiful" because the ritual of the church in which they lie is the ritual dear to Johnson and to Heber. We believe that, were Mr. Gladstone to propose a national grant in aid of the completion of St. Paul's, it would be voted with gladness; but it is better, perhaps, that the work should be done by private contribution, so that each of us may tax himself according to his means, and to his interest in a national object. For many a day, therefore, let the word go forth, "Finish St. Paul's."

The Alexandra Institution for the Blind has received £1000 from E. G. T.; and the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, £1000 from V. S. T.

Sir C. E. Trevelyan points out that wherever pauperism has been successfully dealt with the independent local system advocated by Dr. Chalmers has been adopted. In London, he says, the outline of an organisation on the same principle has been formed in fifteen out of thirty-eight metropolitan poor-law unions; but five or six general relief societies still range at large over the metropolis, besides numberless charitable societies with more limited objects, and charitable individuals without limit either of number or object. The task of grappling with the chronic pauperism and teeming crime of the metropolis, with its three millions and a quarter of people, is, under any circumstances, sufficiently appalling; but it is an indispensable condition of success that there should be only a single responsible committee in each district. He urges an amalgamation of all the charities.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, continues to reside at Balmoral Castle.

On Thursday week her Majesty gave a ball to the servants, tenants, and gillies on the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates. The Queen and the Princesses, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, passed some time in the festive scene. Dancing took place in the large marquee on the lawn to the south-west of the castle, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. Supper was served in the iron hall-room. The orchestra was led by Willie Blair (her Majesty's musician), assisted by his son, Mr. J. S. Skinner, and Mr. Thomson, builder, Balmoral. Earl De Grey dined with the Queen.

Viscount Castlerosse, the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, and Mr. Helps arrived at the castle on the following day. Viscount Castlerosse and the Lord Justice Clerk dined with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl De Grey, Viscount Castlerosse, and the Right Hon. J. Moncreiff (the Lord Justice Clerk). Mr. Helps was clerk of the Council. Earl De Grey, Viscount Castlerosse, and Mr. Helps dined with her Majesty. The Rev. Dr. Caird arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Caird officiated. The Lord Justice Clerk, the Rev. Dr. Caird, and Mr. Helps dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Loch Callater. Viscount Castlerosse, Lord Justice Clerk, Mr. Helps, and Sir Thomas Biddulph left the castle. Colonel Ponsonby arrived at the castle.

The Queen has taken her customary daily drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Princesses take frequent rides around the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

Preparations are being made at Windsor Castle for the state breakfast which will be given by the Queen after the return of the Court from Scotland. A number of marquees and tents will be erected upon the lawn in front of the east terrace. The marquees for refreshments will be placed near the Royal photographic house, which is close to the terrace. Nearly 1000 guests will have the honour of being invited.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the members of their youthful family, continue at Marlborough House.

On Thursday week the King of the Belgians, Duke Philip of Wurtemberg, and the Archduchess Thérèse visited the Prince and Princess and remained to luncheon. The King of the Belgians afterwards took leave of their Royal Highnesses upon his return to Belgium. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Montagu House, Whitehall.

On the following day the Princess was present at Mr. Hallé's Beethoven recitals at St. James's Hall. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Princess's Theatre.

On Saturday the Prince presided at the annual dinner of the 10th Hussars, at Willis's Rooms.

On Sunday the Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. Helmore, and the Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D., officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Princess went to the Princess's Theatre. The Prince was also present at a dance given by Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, at her residence in Piccadilly.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by Duke Philip of Wurtemberg and Prince Teck, went to Tilbury, and was present at a sailing-match of the Royal Thames Yacht Squadron. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a dinner and ball given by Sir Anthony de Rothschild, at his residence in Grosvenor-place.

The Princess has taken her usual daily driving exercise.

The Hon. Mrs. Coke has succeeded the Countess of Morton as Lady in Waiting to the Princess, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, June 4:—

In London the births of 2150 children (1101 boys and 1049 girls) were registered. The deaths registered in the same time were 1232. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1972, and the deaths 1225 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2169 births and 1348 deaths. Zymotic diseases caused 271 deaths, including 12 from smallpox, 34 from measles, 91 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 8 from croup, 24 from whooping-cough, 3 from typhus, 17 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 14 from simple continued fever, 5 from erysipelas, and 22 from diarrhoea. Scarlet fever has for the last few weeks exhibited a tendency to increased fatality. Forty-three deaths resulted from violence: of these 36 were accidental, including 14 by fractures, 3 by burns or scalds, 6 by drowning, and 4 (infants) by suffocation. Three fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned last week.

During the week 4984 births and 2893 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 21 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 20 per 1000; Portsmouth, 17; Norwich, 16; Bristol, 25; Wolverhampton, 20; Birmingham, 15; Leicester, 14; Nottingham, 25; Liverpool, 23; Manchester, 23; Salford, 21; Bradford, 21; Leeds, 27; Sheffield, 21; Hull, 20; Sunderland, 11; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 24. The annual death-rate in the seventeen towns, which was 27 per 1000 in the first thirteen weeks of the year, has fallen to 23 in the last nine weeks. All the towns, with one exception, have participated in this diminished mortality. In Edinburgh the deaths registered last week were at the annual rate of 27 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 26 per 1000; and in Dublin, 19.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending last Saturday showed an annual rate of 32 per 1000 persons living. Smallpox caused 173 deaths, or 45 less than in the week preceding. In Vienna during the week ending the 28th ult. the deaths recorded gave an annual rate of 33 per 1000.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. McCulloch, Chief Secretary to the Government of Victoria.

A pleasure boat, in which fourteen persons were sailing, capsized off Hastings on Monday, and eight of the fourteen were drowned. The missing people mostly belonged to London. A casualty of a similar description happened at Ramsgate, on Tuesday, when four excursionists lost their lives.

## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

One should always be grateful for a sensible remark, whether it have or have not any absolute value beyond that of good sense. There have been several burglaries at Forest-hill, and it is needless to add that the burglars have not been detected. But then we have had a police utterance which is so brilliant that it must go far to console the ladies of the boarding-school and the other victims to the skill of the rearrangers of this world's advantages. The police "are of opinion that the robberies have been committed by a gang of thieves who have concealed themselves in the neighbourhood, and whom it has been impossible to discover." It is delightful to know that we are watched over by guardians who are so excessively clever—in fact, it is almost worth while being robbed when the result, plus the robbery, is an exhibition of such preternatural sagacity. Our old friend Dogberry has left posterity who are quite worthy of him.

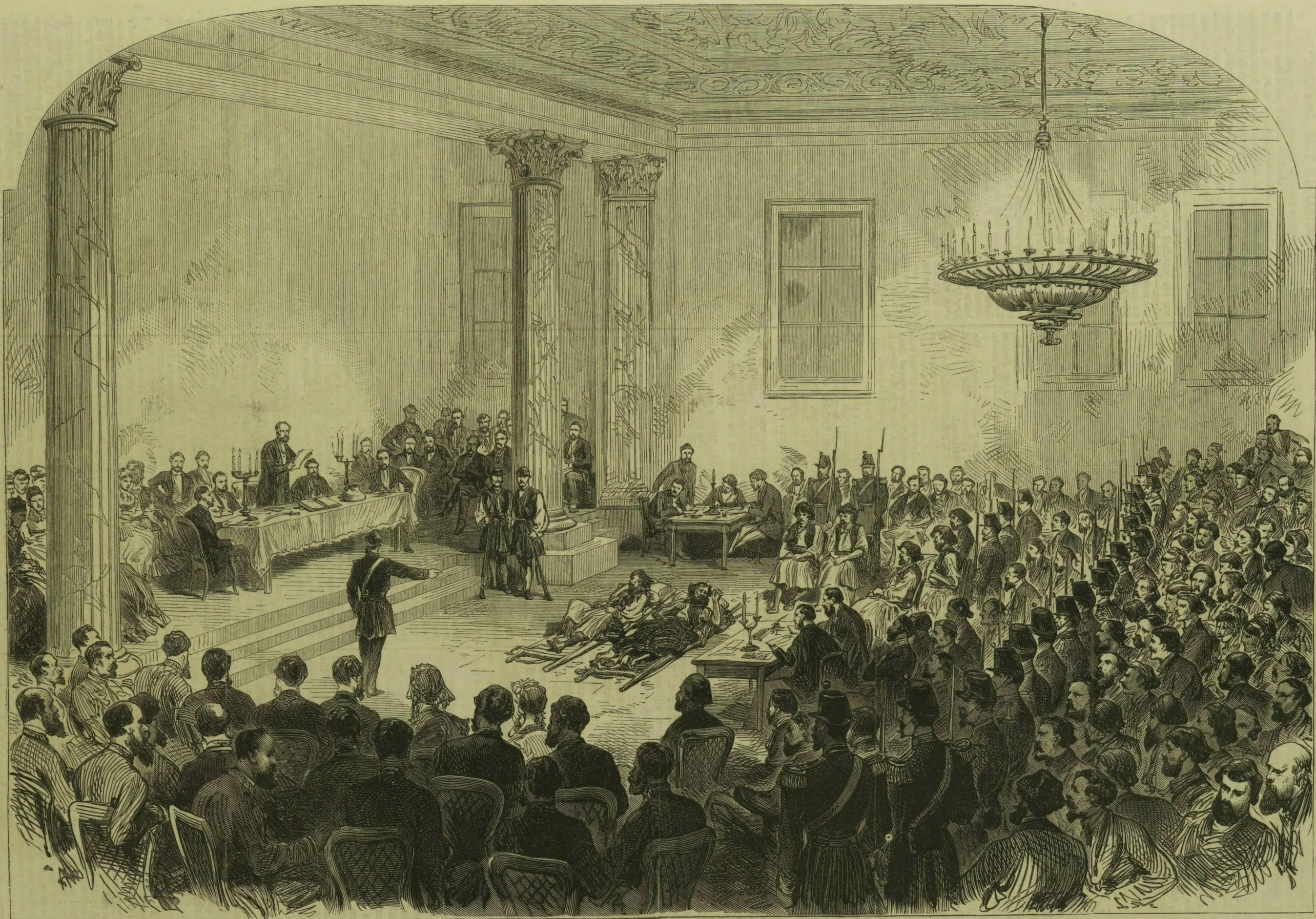
At last, we hear, the houses and other buildings in Abingdon-street, which are adjacent to the Victoria Tower, are to be removed. If the new palace be not destined to extinction by the decay of its stonework, it may be as well to guard it against the manifest peril from fire to which it has been exposed for so many years—so long, indeed, that one wonders the safety it has enjoyed is not pleaded as proof that there is no necessity for precaution. Persons without philosophy have been ignorantly surprised at the neglect which has hitherto been shown in regard to a dangerous neighbourhood, and have foolishly thought that, should a fierce fire be directed by a fierce wind against the base of the tower, a very terrific catastrophe would be the result. The authorities, of course, knew better, and probably now remove the apparent danger merely in compliance with artistic suggestion. Anyhow, however, we shall be glad to see the houses taken away. Looking at the tower from the river, and beholding also the buildings in question, I have been reminded of a tragical Italian story I read years ago touching two rich residents at Pisa. They ordered at an inn the most sumptuous banquet which the host could prepare, and he, knowing the solvency of the gentlemen, got up a feast in a style that would have wholly ruined him but that he was to be paid. It was explained to him that the banquet was a bet, and was not to be settled for until the issue should be decided; but this gave him no concern. When the splendid feast was over, he was summoned, and complimented on the perfect success; and then, when he looked for some intimation as to the money, he was apprised what the bet was. One of the gentlemen, who was a mathematician, believed that when the Leaning Tower of Pisa should fall, it would, for scientific reasons, fall inside. The other, a less-instructed observer, who judged only by what he saw, was convinced that it would fall as it seems to be falling. They had betted as to the event. The unfortunate host was of an impatient nature, and threw himself off the tower the same evening. Standing on a penny steamer and looking at the Victoria Tower, one has wondered whether in its possible fall it would crush the Palace or Abingdon-street; and it also seemed possible that the event might precede the fall at Pisa. There is yet time, operations not being hurried at Westminster.

One of "the papers" published in the city of (American) brotherly love has just reached me. It contains an "editorial" on the Fenian irruption, and is good enough to observe that it does not approve of the invasion of Canada, but that it is impossible not to sympathise with the Fenians in even their unwise attempts to obtain freedom for Ireland. "Irishmen owe England nothing but rebellion." Well, when they resort to the Saxon and very un-Irish practice of paying their debts, prosaic England will be ready to give them a receipt in full. Meantime, the very small Canadian instalment has been duly acknowledged. But in the Philadelphia organ there is the sly suggestion that inasmuch as the ravaging Canada (a feat of which we do not find exact particulars in any recent telegrams) would only injure innocent colonists, and would go a very little way towards the freedom of Ireland, it would surely be better to make an attempt upon that island itself. Even "a glorious failure" there would be preferable to "an inconsequential attack" on Canada. When the time of the glory and the failure comes we shall be better able to talk about both; meantime, the attack on Canada may fairly be called inconsequential, as that word is defined in an American dictionary as "not regularly following from the premises." The scampering rush of the Irish heroes from the premises was anything but regular. But it is cruel of educated American editors to poke their fun at a wretched canaille.

Last year one had to note a marine casualty at Brighton, but, though it might have been disastrous, it was happily only ludicrous. But this week two very sad accidents have occurred (one at Hastings, the other at Ramsgate), and the lives of many unfortunate excursionists have been sacrificed, in each case apparently from the same cause. Too much canvas was spread, and a sudden breeze capsize the vessels. The usual things are said, sorrow is expressed for the victims and their relatives, and there is an end until the next batch of unhappy folk who desire to add "a sail" to their list of holiday enjoyments shall be pitched into the sea. "We suppose that these things cannot be helped" is the comfortable formula with which the subject is dismissed. I do not suppose they can, while no regulation exists as to the number of persons who may be taken on board or as to the nautical character of the crew. All we know is that excursionists' yachts go over when a sudden gale comes, and gentlemen's yachts do not. Needless legislation has been well defined as tyrannical; but I cannot think that householders should be made desolate that watering-place boatmen may get rich. Have the local magistrates nothing to say about this? One does not want to hear many compliments to "worthy and respectable residents," but the truth about the boats and the by-laws.

Brigandage has received a stimulus, and Spanish brigands have been fired by the news from Maratón. But the Spaniards have dealt in a masterly fashion with their ruffians. A cunning agent was set to work; he negotiated the liberation, and, the ransom having been paid and Messrs. Bonell being in safety, the brigands were watched for; when bearing away their booty, three were shot, and the fourth has probably been captured. It may, however, be worth the while of "intending travellers" to add another care to those which precede a tour, and make arrangements for opening large credits in case of disaster. It is not to be supposed that the Italian brigands, for instance, have not learned the enormous sums which Englishmen are prepared to give for their lives; and in the neighbourhood of Smyrna I remember that very strong cautions were given to me not to go, even to the leech-breeding establishment, without a party and guides, lest I might become the spoil of the horse-leech's brothers, of whose avidity Solomon has told us.





TRIAL OF THE GREEK BRIGANDS AT ATHENS.  
SEE PAGE 616.





THE GUARDS' BAND IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.



## THE GUARDS' BAND IN THE PARK.

The recreations of the London poor, "both old men and maidens, young men and children," fill every square yard of St. James's Park with a motley swarm of people, mostly from the crowded streets and alleys of Westminster, during many hours of a summer day. Fashionable and refined idleness was long since driven out, and forced to air itself in Hyde Park, between Apsley House and Albert-gate, leaving this promenade near the Royal Palaces to the great and little unwashed. For it must be confessed that the graces of cleanliness in person and neatness in attire are not uniformly displayed, at least, by the grown-up male frequenters of St. James's Park; and figures may too often be seen among them which might seem to have emerged from the casual ward, though bearing no signs of starvation, but that they have certainly been spared the bath. It is questionable if all those stout young fellows, twenty or thirty years of age, who sprawl by dozens on the grass, and snore away the brightest part of the day, are waiting and willing to be hired for honest work. Novelists have been accustomed, we know, to send their unemployed and virtuous heroes, in the moment of extreme despondency, to rest their weary limbs upon a bench in this accessible place of public resort. It is here that they are presently accosted by the benevolent nobleman or the City merchant who is to put them in the way of making their fortune, and whose elegant and accomplished daughter they are to marry in the course of two years. But it has seldom occurred to us to find a suitable candidate for social advancement here among the lazy lubbers and dirty drones that lie stretched in noonday sleep on the green turf, where the merry little girls have scarcely room to swing their skipping-ropes, or the babies to run after their bladder-bubbles. It is worth while to notice the expression of disgust with which a decent young woman attending the children as nursemaid will lead them aside from such ill-favoured specimens of the grosser sex. And it is well if she be equally careful to avoid needless conversation with the smart soldier, or the smug policeman, or any conceited fop who seeks a base amusement in talking to her. These incidents and hazards on the bad side of the daily concourse in St. James's Park must not prevent us from acknowledging the good. There is much innocent happiness, much healthy play, and much opportunity of needed repose to be enjoyed here without scandal or offence by those who have not too abundant pleasures at home. Of the children, who can play anywhere—in the slums of Clare-market or Drury-lane, dear little beggars, as joyously, thank Heaven! as the darlings of a rich parent on the trimmest lawn of a splendid villa—we require no testimony but the sweet sound of their laughing voices and the pleasant sight of their free gambols in this place. The smallest are climbing the railings; the bigger boys are stooping over the water, which is not foul, though seldom clear, and pretending to catch little fishes with a broken cup, or with a landing-net of gauze; while others have set afloat a squadron of miniature yachts. A few older youths have hired the boats, rowed with a pair of oars, in which they perform aquatic feats to their own perfect satisfaction. Wonderful is the splashing fore and aft, the alternate action of the two rowers, and the circular motion of their paddles; but they will gain strength, if they do not gain skill, by this hour of robust exercise on the shallow lake. Quiet old people sit still and watch the games, or look at the stately swans and the ducks in the water, or delight in the waving leafy boughs of the trees, and in the glow of sunshine upon verdant foliage, and upon the stately towers of Westminster Abbey and Palace. Many readers of books, or newspapers, or cheap magazines will be found seated in the more retired parts of the ground. Now and then, as children tire of their play and want some refreshment, they are led by a careful sister or nurse to that rustic corner of the parade near Spring-gardens, where the cows stand ready to give warm milk, and where the simple stalls are stocked with ginger-beer, oranges, and cakes. Suddenly the calm of this scene is disturbed by an agreeable surprise, as the tramp of magnificently-drilled soldiers is heard approaching down the Mall; the Guards are coming to play on the Parade! They come, in the next minute, with a mob of followers, who are portrayed by our Artist in the Illustration on another page. Our readers will at once recognise, without need of verbal comment, the unmistakable types of the London populace in this passing throng, which hangs so fondly to the skirts of a fine band of military music. The colour of scarlet has been compared to the sound of trumpets; few women or boys can resist the combined fascinations of their glare and glare. These features of the Royal Army, with charms more potent than anything else in "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," must endear the monarchical constitution of this realm, so long as its brigade of Guards is kept up, to the juvenile and female portions of the metropolitan folk. An inspiring influence is felt even by the sulky "rough," from his den near Strutton-ground, who rises with a filthy oath and puts his short pipe in his pocket, to walk beside the martial array of noble red-coats, stepping out in time with their measured strains of melodious noise. For the moment, he seems to himself almost a man. He might possibly be made a soldier.

The *Northern Whig* confirms the news that the Prince of Wales is about to purchase Tollymore Park, in the county of Down, as an Irish residence.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, attended by Lord William Paulet, Sir Hope Grant, and Colonel Tyrwhitt, officially inspected the troops at Aldershot on Tuesday. Several field evolutions, in which the regiments of militia took an active part, were gone through. Everything appertaining to a sham battle, on a small scale, was carried out, with a view of testing the efficiency attained by the militia regiments during their training. At the conclusion of the march past the cavalry and horse artillery went through a dashing field movement.

The Earl of Derby, on Monday, laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital in Kirkdale, Liverpool. The institution is to be called the Stanley Hospital, and is intended for the district of Everton and Kirkdale. The noble Earl, with the munificence characteristic of the family, has given the site for the hospital, consisting of 9200 yards of land, valued at about £20,000. After luncheon with the Mayor at the Masonic Hall, his Lordship drove to the new Stanley Park, where he opened the bazaar and fancy fair in aid of the hospital. On Tuesday he took the chair at a meeting held in St. George's Hall relative to the restoration of Chester Cathedral. It appears from a statement made by Dean Howson that the work of restoration will cost £55,000, towards which £31,500 has been subscribed, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made a grant of £10,000. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Manchester, the Bishop of Peterborough, and Canon Kingsley, and warm interest in the scheme was expressed in letters forwarded by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Chester, and the Premier.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Lord Mahon took the oath and his seat for East Suffolk, in the room of Mr. J. Henniker-Major, called to the House of Peers. The noble Lord was introduced by Mr. G. Hardy and Mr. C. S. Read, and was loudly cheered by the Opposition.

## THE GREEK CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Monk asked whether there was any objection to lay upon the table of the House copies of any despatches which had been received at the Foreign Office since the year 1861 from her Majesty's representatives at the Court of Athens, and from the Courts of France and Russia, pointing out how ill suited the existing Constitution is to the Greek nation.

Mr. Otway was not aware of any despatches similar to those referred to having been received. Communications of that nature, being more or less confidential, had been received at the Foreign Office, and it was not intended to lay them before Parliament.

## THE SUGAR DUTY.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill,

Mr. Crawford moved as an amendment that provision should be made in the bill for the drawback of the amount of the duty reduced:—On such duty-paid sugar as remained in any bonded warehouse on the close of Tuesday, April 12, 1870. On the stock of manufactured sugar, other than refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality thereto (entitled to the drawback of 12s. the cwt.), being in quantity not less than 100 cwt., and in packages unbroken, in the hands of refiners and dealers, on the close of Tuesday, April 12, 1870, in places where there are customs authorities. On the stocks of sugar under process of manufacture on the premises of refiners on the close of Tuesday, April 12, 1870, which can be identified to the satisfaction of the officers of her Majesty's customs. He urged that the drawback which he contended for was fully justified by the precedents shown in the case of wine, glass, hops, and paper; but in reducing the duty upon sugar the Government had made no allowance whatever to several classes of sugar-refiners, nor had time been allowed to dispose of their stocks. Representations had been made from all parts of the country, but the Treasury had declined every overture of a reasonable nature which had been made to them. He could not see why those who had sugar in their hands on April 12, upon which they had paid high duties, should be made to sustain a heavy loss by the reduction of the duty.

Mr. Rathbone looked upon the course adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a breach of the promise given by him that all the interests concerned should be fairly dealt with. He seconded the amendment.

Mr. Graham, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Lusk supported the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that there was no precedent for making the concession asked for in the case of the dealers, and argued that if it were made it would be creating a precedent of an alarming kind. He would assent to the drawback asked for on duty-paid sugar in bond at the time indicated in the amendment, but would not yield to the demand of the dealers.

Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Cave, and other hon. members continued the discussion.

Mr. Gladstone said, though the amount of money involved in the question was small, the principle at issue was very great. There was also much injustice in what Mr. Crawford proposed—that of giving retail dealers drawback where customs authorities existed and denying it to dealers where these authorities did not exist. Government were willing to go as far as was just and as precedent warranted, but they must resolutely decline to accede to everything that was asked in the amendment. They could not consent to look upon the dealer and the manufacturer in the same light or to place them on the same footing.

Mr. Crawford, on being pressed to withdraw his amendment, said he would do so only on condition that the large retail dealers had consideration shown to them.

Mr. Cardwell said the precise terms of the concession would be arranged to-morrow.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

## INLAND REVENUE BILL.

The House then went into Committee on this bill, when Colonel Brise moved an amendment to clause 6, the object of which was to obviate the necessity of farmers giving notice to the Excise when they wanted to steep grain.

The amendment was opposed by the Government, and on a division it was negatived by a majority of 47 to 31.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the clauses relating to the duty charged to railways on their passenger traffic were withdrawn.

Clauses 21 and 22 relating to the income tax were withdrawn until the bringing up of the report.

Mr. Hermon moved the omission of clause 23, which provided for employers giving a list of the salaries of their employés to the tax-collector.

After some discussion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to withdraw it, and it was accordingly struck out.

Mr. G. Gregory moved to add a clause to the bill to exempt persons from the necessity of taking out a license for farm horses kept solely for the purpose of husbandry, on account of those horses being occasionally used in drawing materials for the repair of roads and highways, whether for hire or otherwise.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the clause, as he thought it would be extending too far the privilege the agricultural community already enjoyed.

The result of the opposition was to bring the Speaker on his feet in his wig and robes. The Speaker gave his support to the clause, and was warmly cheered from both sides of the House, the fact of his taking part in a debate being of rare occurrence. In the division which followed the Speaker voted against the Government, and was much cheered when he re-entered from the lobby. The motion of Mr. G. Gregory was carried against the Government by a majority of 49 to 45, and the result was hailed with loud cheers.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the extension of the exemption was a matter of very great importance, and the Government would consider it before the bill passed.

The schedules were then agreed to, and the bill passed through Committee.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when some votes were taken.

Mr. Charles Dickens, the eminent novelist, was seized with paralysis on Thursday morning and died at his residence at Gad's-hill in the evening.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who arrived in England from Canada on Tuesday, presided, on Wednesday, over the annual meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Association, at Taunton. Next year the gathering of the society will take place at Guildford, with the Earl of Cork as president.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress has issued invitations to a full-dress ball at the Mansion House on Wednesday next.

Mrs. Lloyd, whose husband was murdered by Greek brigands, acknowledges the receipt of £2000 from the Hellenic community in London. Besides this sum, nearly £600 have been sent to the *Times* office on her behalf.

The British Museum (department of prints and drawings) obtained, at the recent great sale in Frankfurt, some very important and desirable additions to its collections; among these were many fine English mezzotints.

During the performance of a spectacular ballet, on Tuesday night, at the Alhambra, an elevated platform or trap gave way, and the ballet-girls upon it fell to the stage. Eleven of them were injured, though none dangerously.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar will review the Tower Hamlets Volunteers to-day, in Regent's Park. The Duke of Cambridge has fixed the 25th inst. for the annual inspection and review of the City of London Rifle Brigade, which will be held in Hyde Park.

In the fourth week of May there were 135,424 persons in the metropolis in the receipt of parochial relief, of whom 33,520 were in the workhouses and 101,904 were outdoor paupers. The total showed an increase of 4700 upon that of the corresponding period of last year.

At the meeting, on Monday next, of the Royal Geographical Society, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street—Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair—papers will be read on Travels in Western China and Eastern Tibet, by Mr. T. T. Cooper; and on the Sources of the Irrawaddy, by Dr. J. Andersen.

A conference on the best mode of dealing with the homeless poor was held, on Wednesday, at the Chambers of the Charitable Relief Society, Burleigh-street, Strand. Lord Lichfield presided; and, in addition to the noble Earl, Sir C. Trevelyan, Mr. J. Gurney Hoare, and Mr. Arthur Mills, were amongst the speakers.

The inauguration of the pleasure-grounds of the Summer Garden Society, situated within about a quarter of a mile of the Willesden Junction station on the North London Railway, was celebrated recently, when a large company assembled, principally composed of the higher class of artisans and their families, for whose recreation the grounds were intended.

Two hundred and forty-five statute adults, representing about 330 persons—Dockyard and Arsenal emigrants—left Woolwich on Monday morning, by special train for Portsmouth, where they embarked on board her Majesty's troopship *Crocodile* for Quebec. The train called at New-cross for a batch of Deptford Dockyard emigrants, also bound for Canada.

The great dome of St. Paul's Cathedral was, on Thursday morning, the centre of attraction for a number of processions from the London charity schools, headed by the rectors, vicars, the curates, the churchwardens, and the officials. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended the cathedral in state, accompanied by the civic dignitaries. The congregation included about 15,000 persons, of whom 5000 were children.

St. Pancras is to be divided into four relief districts, with three dispensaries. District No. 1 is to have two medical officers and a dispenser; dispensary at Bower Cottage, Kentish Town. In district No. 2, the dispensary will be at the Vestry-hall, and one medical officer. In district No. 3, one medical officer and a dispenser. In district No. 4, one medical officer; the dispensary is in Compton-place.

At a general meeting of the Crystal Palace Company it was announced that the question of appropriating the ruins at the north end of the building was at length settled. A small and independent company had been formed which was prepared to spend £10,000 in establishing an aquarium along the portion of the ruins facing the gardens. The directors will connect the orangery with the aquarium by means of a covered walk, at an estimated cost of £3000.

The fine weather on Monday tempted vast crowds of holiday-makers to take excursions into the country by road, rail, and steam-boat, and all the places of recreation and popular resorts around London were also thronged. More than 31,000 people visited the Crystal Palace, and more than 28,000 went to the Zoological Gardens. All the public buildings and institutions in London open to the public were crowded. At the same time many corps of volunteers availed themselves of the opportunity to have a few hours' drill. At Moor Park, Rickmansworth, the seat of Lord Ebury, and at Panshanger Park, the residence of Earl Cowper, several volunteer regiments took part in a field day and sham fight. Some members of the Tower Hamlets corps devoted the day to class-firing, as also did the 48th Middlesex.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided that the name Victoria Embankment shall be applied to the northern Thames Embankment, and Albert Embankment to that on the south side of the river. By the authority of the board the following alterations will be made in the names of thoroughfares in the metropolitan district:—The thoroughfare between Shacklewell-lane and West Hackney Church, Hackney, to be named Stoke Newington-road. The thoroughfare between Gordon-road, Hackney, and the County Bridge to be named Stoke Newington High-street. The portion of the Sandringham-road, Hackney, between Kingsland High-street and Back-road to be re-named Robinson's-road. The name of Church-street to be applied to the whole of the line of thoroughfare between Grove-road and Paddington-green. The new street formed by the board of Whitechapel to be named Commercial-road, in accordance with the name of the thoroughfare of which it is a continuation. In each case the subsidiary names will be abolished and the houses re-numbered. The subsidiary names will also be abolished in Down's Park-road, Hackney; Wiltshire-road, Brixton; Brook-green, Hammersmith.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society, on the 2nd inst.—Professor Williamson, F.R.S., President, in the chair—Professor Odling, F.R.S., delivered a lecture "On the Platinum Ammonia Compounds." Platinum unites in two different ratios with chlorine: in one case it forms platinum chloride, in another platinumous chloride. Platinum chloride is derived from the platinumous chloride through the combination of the latter with two more chlorine atoms. Similarly the platinum ammonia compounds are derived from the corresponding platinumous salts. Having then drawn a comparison between sal-ammoniac and some compounds analogous to it, the lecturer dilated upon the necessity of studying mineral chemistry in the light of organic chemistry; and then proceeded to give a short history of the platinum ammonia compounds, beginning with the green salt of Magnus, mentioning the preparations of Gros, Reiset, Peyronne, and others; and finishing the historical sketch with stating the classification of these bodies by Laurent and Gerhardt. This classification is not satisfactory; and, having pointed out its shortcomings, Dr. Odling promised to communicate at some future meeting his own views on this subject.



## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## PUBLIC OPINION AND THE PRESS.

Professor Seeley, in his second lecture on some of the characteristics of the Present Period of English History, given on Tuesday week, after adverting to the preceding lecture, in which he had described our third revolution as a movement to abolish monopolies, proceeded to consider the causes which produced it. Revolutions, he said, are not generally convulsions of despair, or caused by an increasing severity of oppression; these are commonly unsuccessful. The French Revolution was caused by a feeling of strength and hope on the part of the people. It was a painful awakening from a swoon. So in our recent revolution, monopolies had become milder, and the excluded classes were not roused by fresh provocations, but by a new feeling of strength and hope. They saw before them a fresh chance which lay in the growth of a new power in the State: this power was Public Opinion. The House of Commons in the first half of the last century was ruled by the Minister, and in the latter half by the King; but the last revolution directed against the overpowering influence of the Crown was moved by Brougham in 1822, and ten years later the new monarch, Public Opinion, was installed with the passing of the Reform Bill. England has never been absolutely without a public opinion; but in preceding times it was indefinite and seldom exercised, and then generally unwisely. In the eighteenth century it was powerless and bigoted, and the constitutional development of that age was mostly in defiance of the majority. The Whig party won the cause. They wished to limit the influence of the Crown and the Church, and these objects they attained; but the nation was Tory. The present sovereignty of Public Opinion is evidenced by the very tone of Parliamentary debate, so different to the despotic and peremptory style of the last century when directed towards the people. This great change is due to the organisation of public opinion effected by its having become possessed of three things between 1770 and 1829—sources of information, means of discussion, and organs of expression. All these conditions of power, wanting in the eighteenth century, we now possess through the extension of the newspaper system, the rise of the practice of association and public meetings for political purposes, and the enlargement of the old system of petition. In the remainder of the lecture Professor Seeley expatiated upon these conditions. In respect to newspapers, he referred to their eloquence in the examination and application of facts; their efficiency for purposes of discussion; their ubiquity; their machinery for giving authoritative expression to public opinion; their efficient supply of accurate information; and the immense importance of their reports of Parliamentary debates, whereby the whole nation becomes the audience. He next commented on the powerful influence of political societies and their action by public meetings, referring to the Catholic Association and the Anti-Corn Law League as examples of a kind of occasional system of government set up for a particular purpose beside the permanent Government of the country. He then reviewed briefly the state of our two great political parties (Whigs and Tories) during the last hundred years, and the modifications effected in their policy by the influence of public opinion—a power which they vainly endeavoured to control and chastise. In conclusion, after comparing our swarming press (in itself a Parliament) to Milton's description of the multitudes rushing into Pandemonium, he said that our old historic Parliament still meets and preserves its superiority—

for within,  
And in their own dimensions, like themselves,  
The great scarp'd lords and cherubim,  
In close recess and secret conclave sit;  
A thousand demi-gods on golden seats,  
Frequent and full.—PARADISE LOST, Book I., 759-797.

## ELECTRIC HEAT AND LIGHT.

Professor Tyndall, in his sixth lecture, given on Thursday week, concluded his illustrations of electro-chemistry by exhibiting an experiment of Mr. Gassiot, showing how the metallo-chromes of Nobili are produced. By the action of the voltaic current upon a solution of acetate of lead in which a steel plate had been placed, the plate was made iridescent through the deposition of a very thin film of lead, the colours of which were shown in the illuminated image reflected upon a screen. The Professor next considered and illustrated experimentally the heat generated by the voltaic current, both within the battery and in the external wire which connects the two poles; and he demonstrated the precise quantitative relation which exists between the degree of heat evoked and the amount of zinc consumed by chemical action. He also demonstrated that this heat depends upon the strength of the current passing through the wire, being proportioned to the square of this strength; and that it also depends upon the amount of resistance in the wire itself, as proved by Mr. Joule. Professor Tyndall stated that when a current passes through wires possessing different degrees of resistance to the current the wire which offers the most resistance is the most highly heated. This was shown in the case of wire composed of alternate pieces of platinum and silver. The portions of silver, a good conductor, remained dark, whilst the pieces of platinum, the worse conductor, were rendered white hot, and eventually fused. In like manner when one part of a red-hot platinum wire was plunged into water it was thereby rendered a better conductor, and blackened, the remainder being consequently heated to fusion. The Professor also showed, by means of his electric lamp, that when a voltaic current is made to pass between the two carbon points across an interval of air, the resistance offered by this interval to the passage of the current causes the points to be so much heated as to emit a sunlike brilliancy; and he also showed that the luminous arc thus formed between the carbon points is really and truly an electric current, being attracted and repelled by a portion of its own circuit. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to illustrations of induced currents, produced on this occasion by frictional electricity, obtained from the great machine and Leyden battery. When a flat spiral of covered wire was placed over a similar spiral and charged with electricity a current was set up in the insulated under spiral. This secondary induced current was shown to possess the same powers as the primary one, generating heat sufficient to reduce metallic wire to vapour; and by a tertiary current, evoked in a similar manner, gun-cotton was ignited.

## MIGRATION OF FABLES.

Professor Max Müller began his discourse on this subject, yesterday week, by tracing the proverb, "Count not your chickens before they be hatched," back to La Fontaine's fable, "Le Laitière et le Pot au Lait." This fable was first published, in 1678, in the second volume of La Fontaine's fables, and in the preface to that volume the poet states that he owes the largest portion of the subjects of his new fables to Pilpay, the Indian sage. The Professor then showed how rich the ancient literature of India was in fables, and how important a part they occupied in the sacred literature of Buddhism. In the "Pankatantra," a collection of Sanskrit fables, a

story occurs of a Brahman who had saved a quantity of rice, which he kept in a jar suspended on a peg in the wall. Lying on a couch he began to dream how he would sell the rice and buy goats, sell them and buy cows, sell them and buy buffaloes, sell them and buy horses, and so on, till he had built a house and married a wife. He saw in his dream how his son is playing about; and as his wife allows the child to come too near the horse's hoofs, he gets very angry and tries to kick her. While he dreams, he actually kicks, and the jar of rice is smashed to pieces. The collection of fables in which this story occurs was translated from Sanskrit into Pehlevi (ancient Persian) in the time of Nushirvan, the King of Persia, A.D. 531-79, and afterwards translated from Persian into Arabic by Abdallah-ibn-Almokaffa, who lived at the court of the Chalif Almansur, 754-75. This Arabic version became the source of numerous translations into Greek, Hebrew, modern Persian, Latin, Spanish, and other languages which spread over Europe during the Middle Ages, and made most of the fables of the "Pankatantra" familiar as household words in the literary centres of the West. After reading other forms of this fable, the Professor stated that the change of the Brahman with his pot of rice into the milkmaid with her pot of milk took place in the thirteenth century, and was that adopted by La Fontaine. He then described more minutely the ramification of this cluster of Indian fables in their progress from East to West, pointing out some other channels through which such tales as the stories of Sindbad reached the literary market of Europe. In conclusion, he showed that even a Father of the Church had exercised an important influence in importing Eastern fables into Europe. Joannes Damascenus lived at the court of the same Chalif Amansur for whom Abdallah-ibn-Almokaffa had translated the fables from Pehlevi into Arabic. In a religious novel, called "Barlaam and Jossaphat," Joannes not only introduced a number of Eastern fables, but actually took his principal hero, Jossaphat, from the "Lalita-Vistara," the life of the Buddha, or "Enlightened," a portion of the sacred canon of the Buddhists. That the story of Barlaam is, in its most striking points, a mere repetition of the story of the Buddha the Professor proved by quoting many names; and, finally, he drew attention to the fact that Jossaphat, the hero of the story of Joannes Damascenus, had been raised to the rank of a saint both in the Eastern and Western Churches. "What follows then?" the Professor asked. "It follows that Buddha has become a saint in the Romish Church; it follows that, though under a different name, the sage of Kapilavastu, the founder of a religion which, in the purity of its morals, is nearer to Christianity than any other religion, and counts even now, after an existence of 2400 years, 455,000,000 of believers, has received the highest honours which the Christian Church can bestow. And whatever we may think of the sanctity of saints, let those who doubt the right of Buddha to a place among the saints read the story of his life, as told in the Buddhist canon. If he lived the life which is there described, few saints have a better claim to that title than Buddha; and no one, either in the Greek or in the Roman Church, need be ashamed of having paid to his memory the honour which was intended for St. Jossaphat, the Prince, the hermit, and the saint." The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

## PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION OF COMETS.

Professor Grant began his sixth lecture, on Saturday last, by remarking that comets in regard to their physical constitution are divisible into two distinct classes:—1. "Telescopic comets," which appear to consist simply of an agglomeration of nebulous matter, slightly condensed towards the centre, but without tail or nucleus, and generally visible only by the telescope. These comets are so transparent that the faintest stars are seen through them, without the slightest diminution of their lustre. 2. In the more complex comets there is a bright central stellar point, termed the nucleus, indicative of the existence of a solid body; while the head is usually inclosed in a hemispherical envelope, the extension of the sides of which constitutes the tail. The remarkable physical changes which these comets undergo when approaching their perihelia were first particularly remarked in Halley's comet, during its last passage of the perihelion in 1835, but have been generally perceived in all the more conspicuous comets which have since appeared; and indications of similar changes were noticed in the earlier comets of 1680, 1682, and 1744. The great comet of 1858, which passed through the perihelion on Sept. 30, was then specially memorable. First, a luminous jet issued from the nucleus, proceeded towards the sun, and then curved back on both sides, in the opposite direction, in two streams, the prolongation of which constituted the tail. This outstreaming cone was followed by a succession of hemispherical envelopes, which ascended from the nucleus, as many as four such envelopes being at one time visible; and during the visibility of the comet the nucleus threw off, in succession, seven envelopes, a few days generally intervening between the ascent of each envelope. The nucleus of the great comet of 1861 threw off eleven envelopes in succession, a fresh one every second day. Professor Grant, in regard to the formation of the tails of comets, stated that, although innumerable theories had been propounded, no satisfactory explanation had yet been given; and, after a brief notice of the earlier opinions of Kepler, Newton, and Prevôt, he described the recent ingenious theory of Professor Tyndall founded upon the active influence which light exercises upon vapours existing under certain conditions. This theory, although, like the others, incapable of supplying a complete explanation of the observed facts, is valuable as being founded upon a principle established by experimental research, and in harmony with two of the most striking phenomena of cometary physics—viz., the rapid extension of the tail of a comet about the time of the passage of the perihelion, and the extreme tenuity of the material substance of which comets are composed. The question whether comets are self-luminous, or whether they are indebted wholly to the sun for their light, has been much discussed; and the Professor said that, although the light of comets is in all probability due in some degree to the reflection of the sun's rays, still there has been not unfrequently observed, during a comet's descent to the perihelion, intermittent variations of brightness, which cannot be explained by the varying distance of the comet from the earth and sun, as would necessarily result if the comet shone solely by reflection. The result of Mr. Huggins's spectroscopic observations of Brorsen's comet and Winnecke's comet, both of which returned to the perihelia of their orbits in 1869, seem to indicate that comets are gaseous bodies composed mainly of carbon. The Professor concluded with a brief exposition of the opinions entertained by Newton and other astronomers with respect to the purpose which comets appear to serve in the great scheme of the physical universe.

The Royal Academy soirée will take place on Tuesday, the 28th inst., instead of the 29th, as previously announced.

The Prince of Wales, in his steam-yacht Alexandra, accompanied the match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, on Wednesday, and had on board the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg, Prince Teck, Lord Alfred Paget (commander), and others.

## THE FARM.

The seventh annual show of horses at the Islington Agricultural Hall has been altogether most successful. Both exhibitors and entries are beyond those of previous years. The judging, which was of no small difficulty, commenced last Saturday, and was finished on Monday. Contrary to the usual system of shows, the judges were provided with the public catalogue. Among the weight-carrying hunters, of which there were forty entries, Sir Watkin Wynn's Expectation, a handsome chestnut, stood first, and Mr. Anstruther Thomson's bay Iris second. In the second class of hunters, without condition as to weight, Heroine and Golden Hue, belonging to Mr. H. Spencer Lucy, were first and second; and for hunters under fifteen-two Major Quentin's Coxcomb was placed first and Mr. F. Barker's Bird on the Wing second. Mr. Sutton's Comrade came first among the four-year-old hunters, and Mr. J. B. Booth's Borderer second; whilst Brian Boru (Mr. Booth's) was only commended among the weight carriers. Captain Cooke's Sobraon, Mr. Frisby's Daisy, and Major Quentin's Coxcomb received the first prizes for riding-horses and hacks. The Hall medal and £50 went to Mr. Angell's thoroughbred stallion Alcibiade; and Fireaway, belonging to Mr. B. Mitchell, got the £30 prize for half-bred stallions for getting roadster trotters. Mr. Frisby took all three first prizes for harness horses and hacks under fifteen-one; whilst Mr. F. Cooper's Primrose and Mr. W. King's Tommy were the first-prize cobs and ponies. The show attracted a number of Royal visitors, and a very fashionable company, with which the hall has been daily thronged.

Cornwall has ever been an early agricultural county. Vegetables grown therein are mostly first in the London market, and the county society leads off the summer shows. The meeting was held this year at Launceston. Devons came out in great force, and there were sixty entries, Viscount Falmouth, the Rev. S. N. Kingdon, Mr. W. Farthing, and Mr. J. Jackman taking the principal prizes. Messrs. Hosken won most of the shorthorn premiums—they sent nine animals and won nine prizes, and also secured the prize for the best animal in the show, with a yearling heifer. The Dartmoor sheep were a good lot; Viscount Falmouth won most of the prizes for Shropshires, and Mr. Tremaine for Leicesters; whilst Messrs. Duckering journeyed from Lincolnshire with their herd of swine, and got most of the honours. Mowing-machines underwent a trial on some good grass hard by the show-yard, and Messrs. Samuelson and Wood divided the prize. The society had altogether a pleasant three-days' holiday, under Mr. Trethewy's superintendence.

The Bath and West of England Society opened its annual show on Monday, at Taunton, and closed it yesterday. In every way it was larger than any of its former exhibitions. In implements alone there were nearly ten times as many as when the society held the annual meeting at the same town in 1852. More than a thousand visitors were present the first day, and the tollbar near to the show was abolished for the occasion. In cattle, Devons (38) and Herefords (35) were large classes; shorthorns (32) were in smaller number than last year; whilst Sussex cattle (13), owing to the amalgamation of the Bath and West of England with the Southern Counties Association, came out stronger than usual. Many of the Somerset dairy-farmers are keeping Alderneys, so the Channel Islands cattle numbered 15 entries. Among the Devons, Viscount Falmouth and Mr. James Davy were the principal winners. Mr. W. Smith, Hoopers, came off second twice; and in the two-year-old heifer class Mr. Azariah Smith was second to Mr. W. Farthing; but the judges, Messrs. Pitcher and Warren, did not consider the others deserved commendations.

In Herefords Mr. T. Thomas and Mr. J. Baldwin were first and second with aged bulls, and Mr. P. Turner and Mr. H. N. Edwards with two-year-olds. Mr. Thomas also took first prize for two-year-old heifers—a generally commended class—and second with cows, Mr. J. H. Arkwright standing first with Hampton Beauty. Mr. R. Stratton was in great force among the shorthorns, as his five entries got five prizes. In a good class of thirteen yearling heifers he was first and second, against Lady Pigot's Mantalini 2nd and Mr. Webb's Bella. Mr. Geo. Garne took the first for aged bulls with Colonel Towneley's Royal Butterfly 20th, and first for cows with Pride of the Heath; Lord Sudeley's bull Mandarin, first last year, standing second. Among the Sussex, Mr. J. Turvill was first with bulls, and Messrs. Heasman and T. Smith with cows. Sheep were very numerous. Messrs. Gould beat Mr. Tremaine in Leicesters. The executors of Mr. T. Gillett won pretty well everything in Cotswolds, and Messrs. J. B. and R. Corner in Devon longwools. Among the Southdowns Sir W. Throckmorton and Mr. Rigden were first; and Mr. Rawlence won two firsts in Hampshires. Lord Chesham and Mr. H. Wood in Shropshires, Mr. Charles Gillett in Oxford Downs, and Mr. H. Mayo and Mr. J. Quartly in other sheep, were the chief winners. Some very good farm horses were also shown, and a large number of hunters and ponies; but the hacks were very poor. Messrs. Duckering and Howard in large white pigs, and Messrs. Stewart and Swanick in Berkshires, had most of the first prizes.

The accident to Mr. Barker, of Ingatstone, at the Horse Show on Monday, seemed to damp the spirits of the Essex people at the Roxwell sale, which, owing to the scarcity of keep, went off dull. Baron Magnus purchased a large number to go to Germany, including Diana, 42gs.; Ringlet, 45gs.; and a bull calf at 32gs. Three lots went into Mouthshire; and the county men, it is expected, will gather in great force at their annual meeting at Saffron Walden, on Wednesday next.

Mr. Stafford announces for sale the entire herd of Mr. D. R. Davies's shorthorns, including old Moss Rose, her son and daughter, some Waterloos and Cleopatras, on July 13, and fifty-four head from Mr. T. T. Drake's herd, at Shardeloes, Bucks, two days afterwards. Messrs. Mitchell's sale at Alloa is to take place on Aug. 25, and will include some prize animals of Booth blood. It is rumoured that Mr. Chas. Saunders's herd at Nunwick Hall will be sold the day after the Penrith show (Sept. 22); and Mr. Fawcett will offer a selection from his herd at Scaleby Castle, Carlisle, the day before, so that shorthorn breeders may reckon upon a pleasant autumnal week in the Lake District. The sheep fixtures are—Mr. Saunders's sale and letting of Hampshire Downs on June 30, Mr. J. Rawlence's on Aug. 3, and Mr. Dibben's on Aug. 9. Mr. Chas. Howard's Oxfordshire Downs come to the hammer on July 29, and Mr. Treadwell's on Aug. 3.

By telegraph from New York we have news of an earthquake in Mexico. In the town of Oajaca more than one hundred persons are said to have been killed and a large number wounded. Damage was also done in other places.

An immense mass of snow and ice became detached from the Glacier of Monthoux, and fell upon a train from Geneva to Annemak that was passing at the moment. The last three carriages were crushed to fragments. Three passengers were taken out dead, and five others were injured.



## A HUNDRED YEARS OF AGE.

The scepticism of the late Sir George Cornwall Lewis and others with regard to the existence of centenarian human lives in the modern world has been refuted by several well-proved instances; and many of us can testify to having known, among our personal acquaintance, two or three old men or women who before they died were nearer to a hundred than to ninety years of age. We have been favoured by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Curate of Richmond, in Yorkshire, with a communication respecting Matthew Greathead, a neighbour of his there, who actually attained his hundredth year on April 23, having been born on that day in 1770, in the parish of High Coniscliffe, in the county of Durham, four miles from Darlington. His baptismal register runs thus:—"Matthew, son of John Greathead, was baptised on the 24th day of April, 1770." He is a widower, and has one son and two daughters living, with four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. We are glad to say that this venerable sire enjoys good health and spirits; he is in full possession of all his senses and mental faculties; he can read without spectacles; and his memory is still good. Mankind ought to thank him for setting us all a happy example. He has been a Freemason seventy-two years, and is, no doubt, the oldest member of that brotherly craft in the United Kingdom. The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Riley, of Richmond, taken on May 4 of the present year.

The annual Whit-Monday procession of the Church of England schools took place in Manchester. The weather was brilliant, and there was a large influx of visitors to the city. The children assembled in St. Ann's-square, to the number of 15,242, and proceeded along the usual route to the cathedral, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Manchester.



MATTHEW GREATHEAD, OF RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE, A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

## THE ANGLO-INDIAN

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.** The laying of the Malta and Gibraltar section of this line, which is to be carried across the Bay of Biscay from Portugal to Cornwall, was successfully accomplished two or three weeks ago. The screw-steamers charged with this service, the Scanderia and the Edinburgh, left Malta on the 14th ult., and met H.M.S. Newport, by appointment, on the next day, off the small isle of Pantellaria, half way between Sicily and Tunis, which meeting is the subject of our illustration. The Newport, an Admiralty surveying-vessel, then showed them the way through the narrow Skerki channel, off the coast of Tunis, and accompanied them as far as Galita. The sketch we have engraved is one by Mr. Richard Cannon, assistant surgeon of the Newport. That vessel having made a survey of Pantellaria last year, he is enabled to give us some information respecting the island, which is seldom visited. It is of volcanic formation, rising to the height of nearly 2400 ft., and produces excellent grapes and wine, with great quantities of raisins. There are numerous hot springs and hot-vapour caverns, which have been used from time immemorial by the sick as natural vapour baths. Similar vapour caves exist on the opposite coast of Sicily. Such are the famous baths of St. Calógero, near Sciacca, whose construction tradition assigns to Dædalus, the inventor of sails, who was exiled to Sicily and smothered in these caves by the daughters of the King of the Sicani. In the isle of Pantellaria are several extinct craters, and many interesting volcanic phenomena can here be studied. There are about 8000 inhabitants, speaking Italian, who are poor but contented. A small trade in raisins and wine is carried on with Sicily, Malta, and Tunis. Most places in the island have Arabic names, but the people differ little from the neighbouring Sicilians.

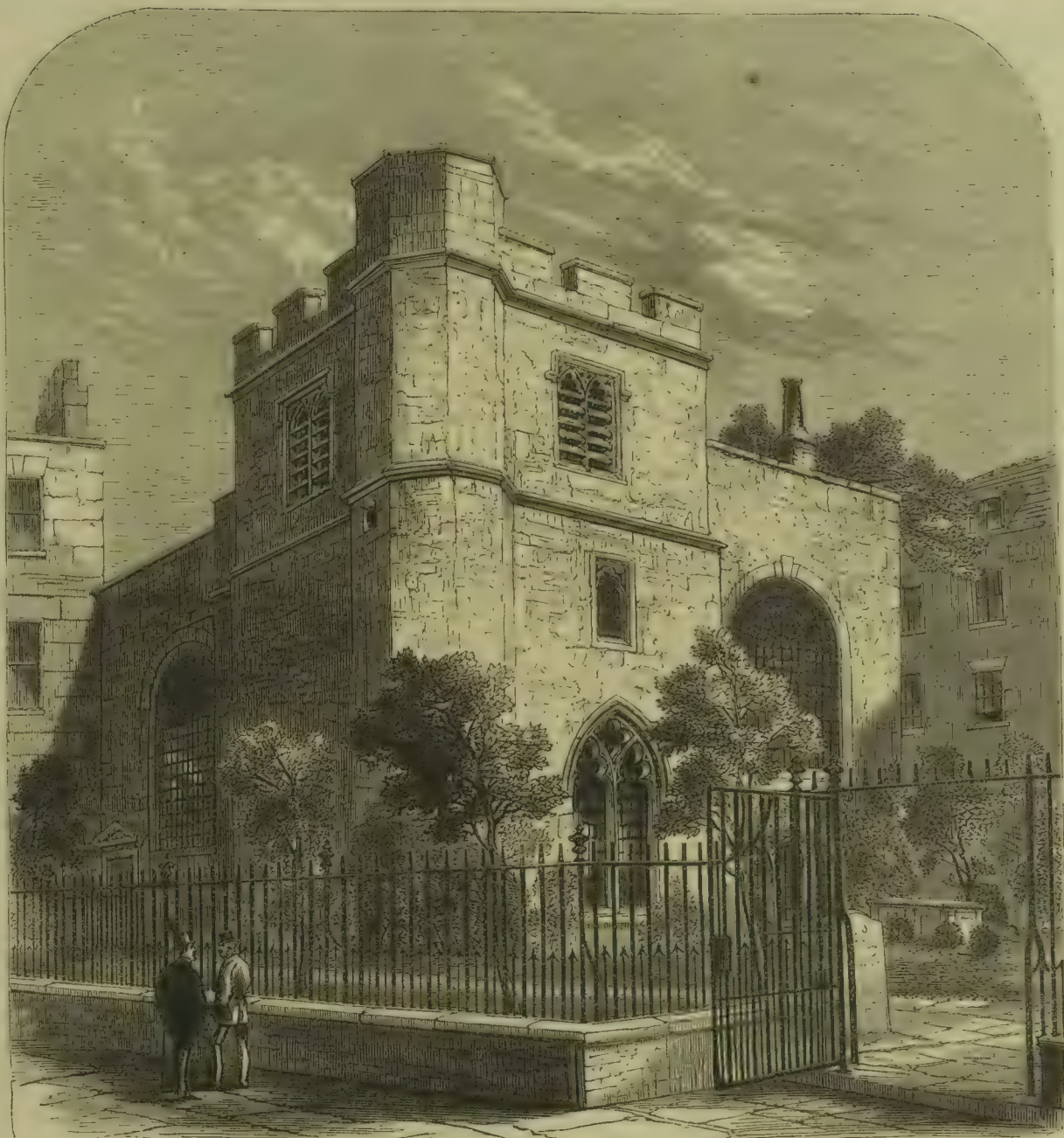


LAYING THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN MALTA AND GIBRALTAR, OFF THE ISLE OF PANTELLARIA.



# ALLHALLOWS, MARK-LANE

The demolition of this ancient City church is begun, under the provisions of the Union of Benefices Act. It had seats for about 300 persons, but the latest return of attendance was twenty-five. Henceforth the benefice is to be united with St. Olave's, Hart-street, which will serve for the inhabitants of both parishes. The patrons of the living of Allhallows are the Grocers' Company, under the will of Lady Slaney; and by the Act of Parliament provision is made for the application of the tithe-rent charge of Allhallows (£1800 a year) and the proceeds of the church and parsonage, in building and endowing three churches in poor districts within six miles of St. Paul's, to be approved by the Bishop of London. The Incumbent of St. Olave's, Hart-street, the Rev. A. Povah, who is resident, and whose tithe is £2000 a year, is to be Rector of the united benefice. The bill received the warm assent of the present Archbishop of Canterbury when Bishop of London; of the present Bishop; of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of the patrons of each living, and of the vestry of each parish; and the Crown waived the right of presentation to Allhallows to enable the union to take effect. The project, however, met with some strong opposition of a local character, which delayed the completion of the measure; but this has been overcome. Provision is made for the sale of the site of the church to the Clothworkers' Company, the back of whose hall, as was lately explained, abuts on the churchyard; but it is a condition that only a portion of the site shall be built upon. Part of the ground is to be thrown into Mark-lane, and the remainder of the churchyard it is proposed to plant as a garden for the Clothworkers' Company.



ALLHALLOWS STAINING CHURCH, MARK-LANE.

Provision is also made for the decent removal of the remains interred in the church and churchyard. The endowments of Allhallows, with the exception of the tithes, are but small (£52), paid yearly through the Trinity House, in addition to £7 a year for the clerk, and £4 13s. 4d. for the sexton.

The site of Allhallows Church is on the west side of Mark-lane, and in the rear of Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing-lane, which was destroyed in the Great Fire, though the church escaped; but it fell down, all save the stone tower and part of a wall, in 1671. The rectory and the parish church were given, in 1367, by Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London, to the Abbey and Convent of our Lady of Grace (or East Minster), near the Tower of London. At the Reformation the right of presentation devolved to the Crown, but was afterwards sold. The date of the foundation of the church is unknown. The earliest mention of it is 1329, at which time Edward Camel was the Curate. Delaune records a charity to the parish, in 1244, of "a hundred quarters of charcoals for ever." Several records exist of the unreformed fittings of the church—as four altars; a statue of St. Katharine, with a lamp or taper continually burnt; a large crucifix in the roof-loft, surrounded with twenty-two burning tapers; two great brass candlesticks, weighing 212 lb., velvet and cloth-of-gold altar-cloths and vestments. In the ancient church were monuments to Sir Robert Test, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and Joan, his wife; 1478, also of Sir John Wriothesley, Garter King of Arms. Among curious entries are charges for, "1582, an howre glass xijd.;" "1587 Pd to the ringers the 9th of Feb. for joye of ye execution of ye Queene of Scots, 00.01.00." There are some interesting plague charges—for making



PRINCE ALFRED'S STAG, FROM SINGAPORE, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.



three Red Crosses upon the door of infected houses; 1665, 166 persons died in this parish; paid for coals and fagots to maintain the fire in the streets, by order of the Lord Mayor, for several days and nights, and for men to attend them. In 1668 is an entry of a sum paid to the ringers for joy of King James's return from Faversham, whence he had intended to leave the kingdom; and two days afterwards appears a like entry for joy of the arrival of the Prince of Orange in London for the purpose of dethroning him. (*Godwin's Churches*.) This was one of the four churches in which King James II.'s second declaration of indulgences was read. The Rector who read it was Timothy Hall, "a wretch," as Macaulay calls him, made Bishop of Oxford by the King for his zeal and forwardness on this occasion.

In 1615, the church was enlarged, and consisted then of a nave and two aisles, with various chapels and a tower. The tower (containing two arches and columns) and a portion of the west end, which remain, show the character of the former building. The interior is a long narrow room, with two skylights in the flat roof. There is a window filled with armorial glass. The tower, 70 ft. high, contains six bells, mostly dated 1682-3; and a saints' bell, 1458. Hatton records, among the monuments without date, that of Mr. Christopher Holt, who had inscribed on his tomb:—

Our Holt (alas!) hath stint his hold,  
By Death call'd hence in haste;  
Whose Christian name being Christopher,  
With Christ is better plac'd.  
In Sawton born, of gentle Race,  
In London spent his days;  
A clerk that serv'd in Custom House,  
In credit many ways.  
So that may well bewail the loss  
Of this so dear a Friend,  
Whose Life well spent while he was here  
Hath gain'd a better end.

An old parish story remains to be told. On May 19, 1554, the Princess Elizabeth, after her imprisonment in the Tower of London, was removed to Woodstock, and on her way thither was permitted to perform her devotions in this church. At the conclusion of the service she presented to the clerk a handsome gratuity, and he in consequence invited several friends to dine with him, not merely on that day, but annually until his death, after which other individuals continued the practice, but altered the day to the date of Queen Elizabeth's accession. Such is Maitland's version. Malcolm adds that the Princess Elizabeth was so much gratified with the zeal of the ringers at Allhallows that she afterwards presented them with a set of silken bell-ropes. To another version is a less trustworthy addition—that the Princess herself adjourned after the service to the King's Head, in Fenchurch-street, where she was regaled with pork and pease. A metal dish and cover are preserved in the coffee-room there, which, it is said, were used on the occasion. The dinner was held annually till 1829. The whole story is very questionable. There is no entry of it in the church books or elsewhere, save in the history we have quoted. Hatton does not mention it in his minute account of the church ("London," 1708).

#### PRINCE ALFRED'S STAG.

Some living animals, forwarded from Singapore by order of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at the Zoological Society's Gardens on the 5th ult., having reached Liverpool, in the ship *Panic*, a few days previously. The collection consists of a deer, a fat-tailed sheep, an eagle owl, and two Saras cranes. Of these, the deer turns out to be a very interesting animal, being obviously quite distinct from any species of the group that has been hitherto received alive by the society. Nor has Mr. Slater, the secretary of the Zoological Society, succeeded in identifying it with any previously-recognised species; so that, at one of the recent meetings of the society, he has described it as new to science, and proposed to call it *Cervus Alfredi*, after his Royal Highness the Prince, who had sent home the first known specimen.

Prince Alfred's stag, of which an illustration is given on the preceding page, is more nearly allied to the well-known axis, or spotted deer of India, than to any other species. In general form it much resembles that animal, but is distinguishable by its smaller ears and by the dark coffee-brown colour of the fur, which is relieved by numerous rows of whitish spots. It is not known exactly from what country this deer was obtained, but it is probably a native of one of the larger Asiatic islands.

Prince Alfred's stag is at present lodged in one of the new deer-sheds in the northern division of the Zoological Society's Gardens. It is a very tame and quiet animal.

Mr. John Balguy, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate for the Staffordshire Potteries, in the room of Mr. Davis, removed to Sheffield.

Mrs. Meredith asks the benevolent public to help the Discharged Female Prisoners' Aid Society. "We have," she says, "in the various industrial classes of our society nearly two hundred of these women, giving evidence, by the increasing steadiness of their attendance and work, that they deserve our aid. Six months ago we began to employ some of them in washing for the poor and sick. The success of our experiment induces us to seek to extend it, and make it as useful as possible both to the discharged female prisoners and to the worthy poor."

#### LAW AND POLICE.

The Lord Chancellor, acting on the principle that people must be just before they are generous, has set aside a settlement of £1000 which the Rev. John Custance, Rector of Bickling and Erpingham, in Norfolk, made upon his goddaughter, who is now the wife of the Rev. George Pope, at a time when he (Mr. Custance) owed a considerable sum of money, and was, in the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, clearly insolvent. The noble and learned Lord, in giving judgment in the case on Tuesday, said that probably Mr. Custance, in making the settlement, was not thinking about his creditors at all, but, while exercising his bounty to this lady, he simply forgot them.

The cause arising out of the will of the late General Sir De Lacy Evans was concluded, on Thursday week, before Lord Penzance. The question was whether certain testamentary papers of the late General Sir De Lacy Evans ought to be included in the probate of his will and codicils. These papers had been found among his repositories after his death, with his signatures cut out. The Court refused to include them in the probate.

Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins gave judgment, on Thursday week, in the case of "Wotherspoon v. Currie." An injunction had been granted against the latter to restrain him from applying the word "Glenfield" to or in connection with any starch manufactured by him. Since the injunction was granted the defendant's labels had been altered by striking out "field" and leaving the word "Glen;" in other respects the appearance of the label was the same as it had previously been. The Vice-Chancellor said that the defendant had done what would justify the Court in committing him. He should not, however, order a committal; but he adjudged that the defendant should pay the cost of the proceedings.

In the Bail Court, on Thursday week, Mr. Moore, one of the proprietors of the Christy Minstrels performing at St. James's Hall, sued Mr. Matthews, the proprietor of the C. C. C. Minstrels, to recover damages for adopting the song entitled "Maggie May." The defendant, amongst other pleas, denied the plaintiff's exclusive right to the performance of the song. The jury gave Mr. Moore 40s. damages.

The Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, read a lesson to trustees on the manner in which some of them perform their duties. His Lordship held that a trustee was bound to look into a bankrupt's accounts and convince himself of their correctness. He was not to rest satisfied with a mere adding up of a few figures.

A first sitting was held on Thursday week, before the Hon. C. W. Spring-Rice, in the bankruptcy of Lord Courtenay, late M.P. for East Devon. The proceedings are by way of creditors' petition, the act of bankruptcy being the non-payment of the amount of a debtor's summons issued in accordance with the provisions of the new law. A preliminary statement returns debts and liabilities of £235,000, and secured debts of £300,000. The assets consist of estates to which Lord Courtenay will become entitled upon the death of his father, subject to the mortgages thereon, the present value of which has not been ascertained. Mr. Chatteris, accountant, was appointed trustee.

Two cases of considerable magnitude came before the Registrars, at Basinghall-street, on Tuesday. William Saris, described as a financial agent, late of Palmerston-buildings, Bishopsgate-street, submitted accounts showing liabilities of £92,563, chiefly arising out of stock and share transactions; assets of trifling amount. In the case of George Melbourne, merchant, late of Leadenhall-street and Batavia, the liabilities are still larger—£174,957; but of those £58,702 are not expected to rank against the estate. The assets are stated at £10,882. Adjournments were ordered in both cases.

Three courts for the trials of prisoners charged with serious offences within the metropolitan area were opened on Monday—the Central Criminal Court, the Middlesex Sessions, and the Surrey Sessions. The united calendar contains a list of 252 names—119 prisoners being for trial at the Old Bailey, 71 on Clerkenwell-green, and 62 in Newington-causeway.

Amongst the cases tried during the day at the Central Criminal Court was that of Alfred White, charged with attempting to murder Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., who was acquitted on the ground of insanity and ordered to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure. The Bridgewater election perjury case is postponed until the next session.

At Tuesday's sitting of the Central Criminal Court Joseph Page was found guilty of having fraudulently disposed of goods within three months of his bankruptcy, and was sentenced to nine months' hard labour. Daniel Forbes, another bankrupt who had neglected to make a full disclosure of his property, was ordered to be imprisoned for six months. Thompson and Wright were sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude and eighteen months' hard labour, respectively, for housebreaking. Elizabeth Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery, and sentence was deferred. Joseph Webb was ordered to be kept to hard labour for fifteen months for having broken the shop-window of Mr. Benson, on Ludgate-hill, and stolen two watches.

There being no charge of any description at the Mansion House last Saturday, the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oke, the chief clerk, were each presented with a pair of white kid gloves.

Mr. W. H. White, a director of the Manchester Insurance and Banking Company (Limited), was, on Tuesday, charged before the Lord Mayor with having published a false prospectus. According to the statement of the prosecuting counsel, the company was represented to be possessed of property to the value of £50,000, and several names were given purporting to be those of directors, but no addresses were appended. The fact, however, seemed to be that there were no directors, and that the undertaking was carried on by the defendant and one or two agents. White's name appeared in the prospectus three different times. He was remanded for a week.

At Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, the preliminary investigation into the charges of fraud against Mrs. Macgregor was brought to a close, and the defendant was committed for trial, bail to the united amount of £9000 having been required.

John Brierley, an ironworker employed near Derby, has been apprehended on a charge of committing a series of robberies at the railway station of that town. On Saturday morning the police went to the prisoner's house, where they found a vast amount of property, too extensive for them to carry away all at once. Nearly all the goods are the produce of systematic robberies perpetrated on the Midland Railway for many months past, the company having had many complaints of thefts from the waiting-rooms at Derby. The prisoner, who was apprehended in the railway station, with some stolen property in his possession, was remanded.

Captain Charles Duncan Cameron, formerly British Consul at Massowah, whose long imprisonment by King Theodore led to the Abyssinian war, died at Geneva last week.

#### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Stock Exchange markets during the week have been devoid of any important feature. There has been, however, a preponderance of sales over purchases, and a weakening tendency has been occasionally apparent. The long-continued drought and the unfavourable aspect of agricultural affairs have depressed the Consol market, without, however, in any material degree affecting the quotations. For delivery the price has been 92½ to 92½ ex div.; and for the July Account, 92½ to 92½ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to 92½. Bank Stock has marked 234 to 236; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 111 to 111½ ex div., and India Bonds, 20s. to 20s. prem.

For Colonial Government Securities there has been a moderate demand, at about previous quotations. Canada, 1877-84, 107½ to 108½; New South Wales, 1871 to 1876, 102 to 103; New Zealand, 1891, 112 to 114; Victoria, 1891, 115½ to 116½.

The demand for English Railway Stocks has not been active. Caledonian, however, have been in request, and have risen about 2 per cent. Midland have continued tolerably steady, but North-Eastern Consols have fallen 1; whilst, despite the favourable nature of the traffic receipts, the tendency, as regards other lines, has shown an adverse direction. Caledonian, 70½ to 77; Great Eastern, 42½ to 42½; Great Northern, A, 134½ to 135; Great Western, 74½ to 74½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 131 to 135; London and Brighton, 45 to 45½; London and North-Western, 130½ to 130½; London and South-Western, 92 to 93; London, Chatham, and Dover, 153 to 164; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53 to 53½; Metropolitan, 67½ to 68½; Ditto District, 51 to 52; Midland, 121½ to 121½; North-Eastern, Consols, 146 to 146½; and South-Eastern, 77 to 77½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107½ to 108½; East Indian, 113 to 114; Grand Trunk of Canada, 143 to 154; Great Indian Peninsula, 108½ to 109½ ex c.; Great Western of Canada, 14½ to 15½; and Seinde, 107 to 108.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 14½ to 14½; Recife and San Francisco, 16 to 16½; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 15½ to 15½.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been in an unsettled state. During the earlier part of the week the demand was heavy, and a general reduction took place in prices. But the market subsequently improved, and an advance was established in most descriptions. Argentine, 1868, 94 to 95; Brazilian, 1865, 91½ to 92½; Egyptian, 1868, 82½ to 83½; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 104½ to 105½; Peruvian, 1865, 90 to 91; Portuguese, 1869, 33½ to 34½; Russian, Anglo-Dutch, 93½ to 94½; Ditto, Nicholas Railway, 68½ to 69½; Ditto, 1870, 87 to 88; Spanish, 1867, 31½ to 32½; Ditto, 1869, 31 to 31½; Turkish Five per Cents, 63½ to 64½; Ditto Six per Cents, 1865, 74½ to 74½; Ditto, 1869, 64½ to 64½; Italian, 1861, 59½ to 60. The New Peruvian Loan is quoted at ½ to ½ prem.; and the Spanish, 24 to 24 prem.

American Securities have been steady in value, but the demand has not been active. 5-20, 1882, Bonds, 89½ to 89½; Ditto, 1885, 88½ to 89; Ditto, 1887, 91 to 91½; 10-40, 86½ to 86½. Erie Shares, 18 to 18½.

Bank Shares have been firm in value; but the demand for them has not been active. Agra, A, 11 to 11½; Alliance 14½ to 15½; Imperial Ottoman, 4½ to 5 prem.; London and County, 50½ to 51½; London and Westminster, 64 to 65; London Joint-Stock, 35 to 36; and Union of London 40 to 41.

Telegraph Shares have been dull and lower. Anglo-American, 16½ to 17; Anglo-Mediterranean, 15½ to 16; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, 8½ to 8½; French Cables 15½ to 15½; Telegraph Construction, 29½ to 29½; and Silver's Indianrubber, 44½ to 45½.

In the discount market no feature of importance has been noticed. There has been a fair supply of capital; but the demand for accommodation has not been active. Three-months' paper, however, has not been negotiated under 2½ to 3 per cent. For six-months' bills 3 to 3½ per cent has been charged.

On the Continent the supply of money has been large. The demand has been to a moderate extent, but the rates in the chief cities have been without change.

The receipts of bullion have been on a moderate scale, and have principally come to hand from America, whence further shipments are anticipated. There has been no export inquiry, and some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank.

There has been more demand for bills, but the rates of exchange have been without material alteration.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers have invited applications for 4,000,000 dols. Seven per Cent First Mortgage Bonds of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, in bonds of 1000 dols. each. The price of issue is 87½ per cent, being £196 17s. 6d. per 1000 dols. bond, payable as follows:—£10 on application, £20 on allotment, and the balance on July 1.

Mr. Charles Care, the financial agent for the colony of British Guiana, has invited tenders for £16,000 bonds, to replace other bonds falling due. Applications are to be sent to Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., on or before the 23rd inst.

A prospectus has been issued of the Dorsetshire Clay Pottery Company (Limited), with a capital of £40,000, in £5 shares, to lease an estate and works at Wareham.

At a meeting of Hooper's Telegraph Works Company, a dividend of 5s. per share was declared.

The report of the Bombay Gas Company, to be presented

on the 23rd inst., shows an available total of £7488, and recommends a dividend for the half year at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The directors of the London and River Plate Bank have declared an interim dividend for the half year of 5 per cent.

At a meeting of the Malta and Mediterranean Gas Company a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum was declared.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£178,296
An increase of public deposits of ..	619,785
A decrease of other deposits of ..	212,979
An increase of Government securities of ..	42,571
An increase of other securities of ..	34,817
An increase of bullion of ..	148,522
A decrease of rest of ..	2,097
An increase of reserve of ..	398,187

The circulation, including post bills, is now £23,245,021; public deposits amount to £10,715,590; and private deposits to £16,067,318. The securities held represent £32,479,591; and the stock of bullion is £20,643,314. The rest figures for £3,094,972.

#### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was a very short supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, and the drought having seriously affected the spring corn crops, the trade ruled very firm. Sales of English wheat were made at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter; while foreign was 2s. per quarter dearer to buy. Barley was very firm, and both grinding and distilling sorts advanced 1s. per quarter. Maize was held at a slight improvement. There was a steady demand for oats, and sound corn realised 1s. per quarter more money. The flour trade was not active, but town marks were advanced 2s. per 230 lb. Country qualities were 2s. dearer.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 490 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 4810; barley, 5160; oats, 44,000 qrs.; flour, 360 sacks and 7110 barrels.

Current Prices of English Grain.—Red wheat, 44s. to 50s.; white ditto, 46s. to 54s.; barley, 31s. to 42s.; malt, 48s. to 68s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; oats, 19s. to 28s.; beans, 38s. to 49s.; peas, 35s. to 49s. per quarter; flour, 33s. to 43s. per 280 lb.

Seeds.—There has been very little English clover seed on sale, and prices are nominal. Trefoils have been held firmly. Rape seed and linseed have ruled steady in value and demand.

Brown mustard, 12s. to 15s.; white, 12s. to 15s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; canary, 56s. to 61s.; ryegrass, 28s. to 30s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 72s.; crushing ditto, 58s. to 62s.; rapeseed, 70s. to 74s. per quarter; linseed cakes, £10 10s. to £11; rapeseed, £5 15s. to £6 17s. 6d. per ton.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; and of household ditto, from 5½d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Colonial Produce.—Only moderate parcels of tea have changed hands, the prices realised for which are equal to those lately current. Good refining sugars have commanded late rates, but inferior parcels have sold on easier terms. Coffee has tended downwards in value, the available supplies being heavy. Rice about has continued firm, but the market on the spot has not been active.

Provisions.—The demand for bacon continues moderate for best brands. Waterford, 75s. to 76s.; Hambro', 69s. to 69s.; Irish barrel, middles, 72s. to 74s. per cwt. Foreign butter dear, at our quotations, 100s. to 102½; Friesland, 100s. to 120s.; Jersey, 96s. to 102s. Irish has tended upwards in value. Lard and hams are without alteration. New American cheese has sold at 70s. to 74s. per cwt. No change in beef or pork.

Hay and Straw.—There was only a moderate supply on sale at the market to-day. Influenced by the continuance of dry weather, the trade ruled firm, at prices considerably enhanced:—Prime meadow hay, 95s. to 105s.; inferior ditto, 75s. to 84s.; prime clover, 130s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime second-cut clover, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 85s. to 95s.; and straw, 24s. to 30s. per load.

Spirits.—Rum has sold at full prices, though the transactions have not been numerous. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hops.—The stock of choice hops is very small, and English sorts would fetch very full quotations. Foreign hops and yearlings, however, have been altogether neglected, and are nominal in value.

Wool.—The new clip of English wool has now made its appearance in the market; and the result has been a great inactivity in the demand, buyers awaiting the result of the clip upon values.

Potatoes.—The arrivals, both coastwise and by rail, have been moderately extensive, and the trade has ruled fairly active, at about stationary currencies.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at £32, spot; English brown rape, £43 10s. to £44; refined, £46; foreign, £43. Olive and cocoanut oils are unchanged in value.

Tallow.—The market has ruled steady, at 45s. 9d. for Y.O. on the spot; 45s. 9d. June; and 46s. 3d. to 46s. 6d. last three months.

Coals.—Newcastle, 15s.; Sunderland, 15s. to 17s.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The cattle trade has been quiet to-day. The scarcity of grass, caused by the long-continued drought, and the difficulty of obtaining food, are compelling graziers to send their lean stock to market. The supplies of beasts to-day have been more liberal. The trade has been dull, at Monday's reduced quotations. The best Scots and crosses have sold at 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lb. With sheep the market has been fairly supplied. The demand has been inactive, and the tendency of prices has been in favour of buyers. For the best Down and half-breds 5s. to 6s. 2d. has been paid. Lambs have been dull, and there has been very little inquiry for calves.

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## EPPS'S COCOA.

## GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

## EPPS'S COCOA.



PRINCE ALFRED IN CEYLON.



LANDING OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AT COLOMBO.



NATIVE PERFORMANCE, CALLED "HOBSON JOBSON," ON THE FESTIVAL OF THE CINGALESE NEW YEAR.



## PRINCE ALFRED IN CEYLON.

The visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Ceylon has terminated by his departure, in the first week of May, to the isle of Mauritius, whence his frigate, H.M.S. Galatea, will return to England, after a short stay at the Cape. The Galatea anchored off the Fort of Colombo on March 30, the Prince landing the same evening, with every demonstration of respect from the officials and the assembled multitude. Next day the Prince held a levée, at which there was an assemblage of all classes and races: Europeans, and descendants of the various European nations that have successively ruled in Ceylon, in civil and military garbs and unaccustomed court dresses; Singhalese Modliars, in the blue coats and broad gold belts of the olden time; Kandian Headmen, with their singular pincushion coronets and crinoline-like robes; Buddhist "ascetics," in their saffron-coloured robes, too great, as the priests of Buddha, to incline their heads even to Royalty; turbaned Tamils, funnel-capped Moormen, and Malays, all flocked to do honour to the son of the common Sovereign. On the evening of April 1 the ladies of Colombo had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness, and dancing followed. In those days there were state dinners at Queen's House, and drives about Colombo. On the 2nd the Prince drove to the scene of the "elephant kraal," about thirty-two miles from Colombo; and witnessed a most successful drive, resulting in the capture of thirty of the huge animals for which, in all ages, Ceylon has been so famous, and of which she has yielded tribute to so many lands. We have received a series of photographs taken by Mr. W. H. Skeen, of Colombo, which represent many of the chief incidents of the stay of his Royal Highness in that part of Ceylon, as well as the elephant kraals, the road to Kandy, the hill sanitarium of Newera Ellia, the railway works, and the road to Galle. The subject of one Illustration seems to need rather more explanation than is afforded in our notes. "Hobson Jobson" is apparently the English nickname given at Colombo to a grotesque festival performance of the town sweeps, exhibited at the Singhalese feast of the New Year, which falls on April 11. It was, we are told, witnessed by the Prince with considerable amusement. We have likewise to acknowledge a set of photographs from Kandy, by Mr. J. Lawton, some of which may be engraved for a later publication.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Thomas William Lord Graves, Baron Graves, of Gravesend, Londonderry, a Peer of Ireland, lately residing at Gravesend House, St. Anthony, Cornwall, but who died at Bucklands, Plymouth, on March 20 last, at the age of sixty-six, was proved in London under £1500 personality in England, by his eldest daughter, the Hon. Jane Adèle Graves, power being reserved to his relict, the Right Hon. Louise Denise Adèle Maléne, Baroness Graves, his second wife, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters. His Lordship was the second son of the second Lord Graves, by Lady Mary Paget, daughter of the first Earl of Uxbridge, and sister of the first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G. The first Lord Graves was a distinguished naval Commander, and received his peerage for gallant services as leader of the British van under Admiral Lord Howe, on the memorable 1st of June, 1794. His Lordship has bequeathed to his faithful nurse, Priscilla Hawkes, a legacy of £500. He leaves his paintings to his eldest and only surviving son and successor, the Right Hon. Clarence Edward Baron Graves. He bequeaths to his wife his personal estate, with power of disposition over the same, but, on failure thereof, he directs his estate to be divided amongst his children.

The will of the Right Hon. Mary Elizabeth Beaumont was proved under £7000 personality.

The will of Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., Administrator-General of Bengal, was proved in London under £5000 personality in England.

The will of Peter Ainsworth, Esq., J.P. (formerly M.P. for Bolton), late of Smithhills Hall, near Bolton, Lancashire, was proved in London under £60,000 personality, by Mr. John Stanning, of Halliwell, the acting executor, power being reserved to Mr. Gerrard, of Bolton, solicitor, and Mr. Joseph Walch, of Halliwell, the testator's agent. Mr. Ainsworth had made a handsome provision for his wife for her life, but she only survived him a short time. His estate, real and personal, after her decease, he bequeathed as follows:—The interest of one moiety to be paid to his sister, Mrs. Webster, for her life, and the principal, after her decease, to a Mrs. Grant Duff; the other moiety to be divided equally amongst his four nieces, the daughters of his late brother, John Horrocks Ainsworth, Esq. The plate, on the death of his wife, he bequeathed to his nephew, Richard Henry Ainsworth. The testator was Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire, and one of the trustees of the Bolton Grammar School, Hulmeian Charity, Manchester Grammar Schools, and other institutions. He leaves no family.

The will of the Rev. John Simpson, D.D., Rural Dean and Vicar of Alstonfield, Staffordshire, was proved under £14,000 personality.

The will of William Mercer, Esq., of Kingston-on-Thames, was proved under £25,000 personality. He has left the following charitable bequests:—To the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society, each £100; and to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Blind Asylum; National School, Kingston, and the Cambridge Military Asylum at Kingston, each a legacy of £50.

The late Mr. John Adolphus Snee, of Ramsgate, formerly of New Inn, Strand, has by his will (which has recently been proved by the executors) left a legacy of £300 to the Church Missionary Society; £100 to the Moravian Missionary Society; and £50 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the London City Mission; the Sailors' Home, in Wells-street, London Docks; the London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, and the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East.

July 1 has been fixed upon by the reception committee for the Prince of Wales to lay the foundation-stone of the new grammar school at Reading.

Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-of-Arms at Dublin, writing to the *Times* about a matter of precedence, states:—"When her Majesty came to Ireland in 1819 an order was issued by the Lord Chamberlain, dated Aug. 7 in that year, and published in the *Gazette*, which regulated the private entries at the Castle of Dublin, and assigned place to the Roman Catholic Primate and to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin next after and below the Archbishops of the Established Church. This rule of precedence has since been strictly adhered to. The dignity of Cardinal, when held by a British subject, does not confer precedence in this country or in England. It is as an Archbishop that Cardinal Cullen is placed."

## MUSIC.

## THE OPERAS.

Mdlle. Sessi's first performance of the character of Susanna, in "Le Nozze di Figaro," at the Royal Italian Opera—briefly alluded to last week—must be reckoned as another of the several successes so rapidly achieved by this lady since her début there at the commencement of the season. If wanting somewhat of the depth of passion and sentiment required in the more serious characters which she has essayed, such as Lucia and Ophelia, Mdlle. Sessi's bright vivacity, refined archness, and genial temperament, eminently qualify her as the representative of the lively waiting-woman in the musical comedy just referred to; while her excellent qualities of voice and highly-cultivated style are heard to advantage in the exquisite strains which Mozart has assigned to Susanna. Madame Pauline Lucca's Cherubino is again a special feature in the opera as given at this establishment.

Last week's representation of "Dinorah" (with Madame Patti's well-known exquisite performance as the heroine), placed Signor Marino in a highly-advanced position by his efficiency as Corentino, in which character he acted and sang with true appreciation of the humour of the part and the music. Mdlle. Scalchi, as the Goatherd, sang with greater effect than ever—her always beautiful voice having now largely gained in flexibility.

On Friday Signor Mario resumed the part of Don Ottavio (in "Don Giovanni"), in which he had not appeared for three years.

Saturday's performance of "Norma" exemplified, after innumerable repetitions, the continued special excellence of Mdlle. Titiens as the representative of the Druid priestess. On no previous occasion within our remembrance have the vocal and dramatic powers of this artist been more manifest or received with greater demonstrations of applause. In the character of Adalgisa Mdlle. Olma was placed in more prominence than on her first appearance here, a few weeks since, in the small part of Papagena, in "Il Flauto Magico," her favourable reception in which was surpassed on the subsequent occasion now referred to, when her agreeable quality of voice and general grace of style drew forth much deserved applause. With further study of executive art this young lady should become still more prominent.

Monday's performance of "Il Trovatore" brought forward a new tenor, Signor Vizzani, whose success (as Manrico) was so decided and so well merited that it rests with himself to work out a prosperous career. Although his voice can scarcely be termed either brilliant or powerful, its quality is eminently agreeable. He phrases with taste and judgment, sings in tune, and is especially successful in cantabile passages. His whole performance was that of a sensible and well-trained artist, who will progress with the opportunity now afforded him. His reception throughout the opera was in the highest degree favourable. The characters of Leonora, Azucena, and the Count were admirably filled by Mdlles. Titiens and Scalchi and Signor Cotogni.

At the Drury Lane Opera Mdlle. Cari (transferred from the other establishment) was favourably received on her first appearance there as Nancy, in last week's performance of "Martha," and again this week in "Dinorah," as the Goatherd. Of the good qualities of this young contralto we have already spoken. The promised appearance of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson as Susanna, in "Le Nozze di Figaro" (for the first time in that character), has been again postponed, in consequence of illness.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday, included effective orchestral performances of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Mr. Sullivan's overture "In Memoriam," Mendelssohn's to "Athalia," and Mozart's to "Zauberflöte"; the instrumental solos having been Signor Piatti's clever violoncello concerto, with his own incomparable performance of it (both before spoken of by us), and Mr. F. H. Cowen's spirited execution of Mendelssohn's rondo for pianoforte (with orchestra) in B minor. Since our notice of Signor Piatti's concerto last year he has replaced the intermediate "largo" by a new "largetto," to the improved general effect of the work. Both the solos and the performers referred to were loudly applauded and the players recalled. The vocalists were Mdlle. Sinico and Mr. Santley.

Among the special concerts that have recently taken place was that of Mr. Kuhe, at which Mdlle. Nilsson and other great opera singers, besides several eminent English vocalists, appeared; the programme having also included the concert-giver's clever pianoforte playing.

Madame Sain-ton-Dolby took leave of the public, at her morning concert, on Monday, when Mdlle. Christine Nilsson was to have sung, but was prevented by the illness which had hindered her from appearing at the Drury Lane Opera, as recorded above. Mesdames Sinico and Volpini replaced the absent singer, and other vocal performances were contributed by Mesdames Monbelli, Trebelli-Bettini, Lemmens-Sherrington, Signori Gardoni and Gassier, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and other well-known singers, besides Mr. Land's glee-party. Madame Sain-ton-Dolby's own performances at her farewell concert displayed those high vocal merits which have been familiar to the public for many past seasons, her versatility having also been manifested in the very opposite styles of Handel's air (from "Solomon") "What though I trace," and the "Evening prayer" from Sir M. Costa's "Eli," one of Claribel's songs, and a Scotch ballad. The instrumental music consisted of three romances for pianoforte and violin, composed by Mr. W. Macfarren, and effectively played by him and M. Sain-ton; and Gounod's adaptation of a prelude of Bach for piano, violin, and organ, performed by Mr. Benedict, M. Sain-ton, and M. Lemmens.

M. Delaborde, from Paris, has given two morning performances on the Pleyel Wolff Pedal Pianoforte (also from Paris)—first at the Hanover-square Rooms, and then at St. James's Hall. The instrument is a double pianoforte, one forming a platform on which the other is placed, the lower one containing the bass strings, which are made available for the feet of the performer. M. Delaborde played, with great executive power, manual and pedal, a varied selection of classical music, including some of the organ works of Bach.

That skilful violoncellist, M. Pague, gave his annual morning concert on Thursday week, when his programme included, among other attractive features, his own clever solo-playing.

Mrs. Roney (Miss Helen Hogarth) gives her annual concert this (Saturday) morning, when she will be assisted by various eminent performers, vocal and instrumental, the list comprising the names of Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley.

A second list of subscriptions to the Irish Church Sustentation Fund appears in the Dublin papers. Among the subscriptions announced are two sums of £12,000 from individuals, one of £6000, two of £4500, two of £3000, two of £2000, twenty-six of £1000 each, twenty-five of £500, and a number of £200 and £100.

## THE THEATRES.

## PRINCESS'S.

The French comedy season terminated at the Princess's, on Saturday, with Scribe's comedy of "Une Chaine," an English version of which, by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, had a moderate success. The production of "La Joie Fait Peur" has been the event upon which the management may be most congratulated. To say the performance was perfect is not too much; and those who attended on the night of its representation may regard themselves as most fortunate. Altogether, the speculation appears to have been a satisfactory success. The remainder of the season will be devoted to burlesque and comic opera, in which Mdlle. Schneider will take the prominent place. Mdlle. Brohan and MM. Lafont and Regnier will be welcomed next season as old friends.

## VAUDEVILLE.

That good plays abound of which the world knows as yet nothing, and, under the present system of management, is likely to know little, received some corroboration on Saturday, at the Vaudeville Theatre, by the production of a new and original piece by an author only hitherto known to the boards by the adaptation of a German play acted, under the name of "Doctor Davy," by Mr. Hermann Vezin. We have reason to believe that Mr. J. Albery, the writer in question, has long sought in vain to force a hearing for his drama, entitled "The Two Roses," and has only succeeded at last by the intervention of special circumstances which may hereafter require our attention. Mr. Albery, any way, may be congratulated on his success, and will probably henceforth be frequently heard of; and, in such case, we trust that he will not permit himself to be seduced into hasty composition or the suicidal practice of adaptation. He now writes with a careful finish and a fresh originality worthy of all encouragement, which we hope he will receive, that he may persevere in pursuing the good path he has thus happily opened. We are reluctant to enter into the plot of the piece, seeing that its success is not dependent on the story, but on the style of the dialogue and incidents which scarcely bear any resemblance to those of any former drama or school. The Two Roses are two sisters, the daughters of a Mr. Digby Grant (Mr. H. Irving), a decayed gentleman living retired at a farmhouse, and accepting benevolent aid of humbler individuals. Suddenly, he comes in for ten thousand a year, and loses no time in discharging his petty obligations and cutting the acquaintance of those who had helped him. His daughters have their admirers, Jack Wyatt (Mr. H. J. Montague) and Caleb Deecie (Mr. J. Thorne); but Mr. Grant holds them at arms' length, and forbids their union. And now another change of fortune occurs, and Caleb, who is blind, is discovered to be the real owner of property. Mr. Grant is then glad to recognise the young men as suitors, and to reconcile all conflicting claims by their unions with the young ladies, who are personated by Miss Amy Fawsitt and Miss A. Newton. The agent in these transactions is a benevolent lawyer, Mr. Furnival (Mr. W. H. Stephens); and the manner in which the part was played much contributed to the success of the drama. Mr. Honey, also, appears as Mr. Jenkins, a commercial traveller, who, in the first act, goodnaturedly bestows his samples on the household of Mr. Digby; and, in subsequent acts, having married a serious widow, becomes a chapel-goer, dresses in black, and engages in the active duties of sectarian membership. Mr. Irving was admirable as the pompous man of family, whose principles alter with his fortunes, but who is careful to preserve appearances even when yielding to the worst motives. Mr. Albery's dialogue bears traces of literary culture, and his young men are well-read youths whose talk is but half understood by the more worldly characters. The situations are, for the most part, well-imagined but not common, and have to be interpreted by unusual stage arrangements which give an air of novelty to the action. The result was that the audience was delighted.

Sadler's Wells reopened on Saturday, under the management of Mr. Marchant, with the sensation-piece of "Forsaken," and a farce, in which Mr. Brittain Wright supported the comic interest.

The Charing-Cross produced last week two new pieces—one a comedy by Mr. Joseph J. Dilley, entitled "Illusions," and a musical extravaganza called "The Gentleman in Black," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert.

At the Amphitheatre, Holborn, a new invention, called "The Ethescope," has been exhibited, and been the means of exciting the wonder of numerous spectators by the illusions of which it is the medium. It is described, and with evident truth, as "the largest optical and mechanical appliance for the display of illusory effect ever constructed." The opera of "Faust" has been adapted by Mr. Kenny and Mr. Washington Davies for the purpose, to which the ethescope supplies the spectral illustrations. It is accompanied with music selected from M. Gounod's work; and Miss Sarah Nelson, both as a vocalist and an actress, succeeds admirably as the representative of Marguerite. The same may be said of Mr. Loder in the part of Faust, and of Herr Angyalfi in that of Mephistopheles. The performance concludes with a comic piece, called "Dreamland."

Orders have been issued from the War Office that a prize of £3 for the best swordsman in each troop of cavalry in which thirty men compete will be substituted for the squadron prize of the same amount formerly granted.

The thirty-sixth report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, recently issued, shows that at the close of 1868 there were 6586 schools in operation, which had on their rolls for the year then ended 967,563 children, with an average daily attendance for the same period of 354,853. At the close of the year 1869 the number of schools in operation was 6707. The total number of children on the rolls within the year was 991,335, and the average daily attendance of children for the year was 358,560. There has been, therefore, an increase of 23,772 on the rolls, and of 3707 in the average daily attendance. During the last year an increase has been made of 121 schools, and schools are in course of building which will afford accommodation to 14,000 more children. The total expenditure for the year was £415,864.

The Earl of Dalhousie, as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, yesterday week, laid the foundation-stone of the new bridge across the Clyde at Hutchesontown, Glasgow, to be called the Albert Bridge, in honour of the late Prince Consort. Several thousand brethren belonging to masonic lodges in different parts of the east and west of Scotland, the Sheriffs of the city, the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Town Council, members of the Merchants' Trades House, Chamber of Commerce, and of other bodies, took part in the procession. It mustered in the cathedral, and marched through the principal streets to the site of the new bridge. The number of spectators was estimated at 100,000. The Earl of Dalhousie was presented with the freedom of the city, and was afterwards entertained to a banquet in the Corporation Galleries.



## FINE ARTS.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

## PORTRAITS.

The portraits in this year's exhibition—hardly excepting some of the most remarkable, already reviewed—are even more than ordinarily uninteresting. What is there new to say of the works of painters such as Sir Francis Grant and Messrs. Knight and Sant, whose characteristics have remained so long the same? It will suffice, then, to say, simply by way of chronicle, of such well-known painters, that Sir Francis is best represented in his full-length of the Duke of Roxburghe (980) and the equestrian portrait of Mr. Anstruther Thompson (263); Mr. Knight in the portraits of Mr. J. Hague (506) and Sir Joseph Heron (181); and Mr. Sant in the full-length group of Mrs. Harcourt-Griffin bearing a parrot, leading her little son, who is struggling along with the cage; and the half-length of Mr. J. Shaw (60), which is one of the most solid, brilliant, and characteristic portraits we have seen by the artist. Mr. Wells has a huge picture of the Lord Chancellor in wig and gown, at Westminster, preceded by mace and seal bearers (199), and followed by other official attendants. The likeness of Lord Hatherley is excellent, though the figure seems to be posed rather than in movement; the picture generally is well painted, broad, and harmonious. The arrangement chosen and the extent of almost blank canvas it involved are, however, as we think, a mistake for portraiture, seeing that the exigencies of perspective have brought subordinate figures more prominent and on a larger scale than the principal figure.

The Scottish artists occupy a large section in this, as in other departments, of the exhibition. They are all to be commended for the honest fidelity with which they record at least the outer facial lineaments of their "sitters" and for the sound workman-like method which has distinguished them since the days of Raeburn. Their defects are want of grace in feeling and pictorial charm. The picture by a Scotch artist most free from these defects is Mr. Napier's whole-length "Portrait of a Lady" (502), which reveals a sense of beauty and grace as well as naturalness. The contrast between the black satin dress and amber-coloured background is, however, much too strong, the mass of yellow, focussed as it is in light, like a glory, behind the head, having a decidedly forced, unpleasant effect. Mr. Macbeth's whole-length of Mr. E. Backhouse, M.P. (145), is one of the most gentlemanly portraits of its class, though hackneyed in composition and scheme of colour and effect. Among the best examples of steady-going respectable portraiture are Mr. Macnee's "Sir Sydney H. Waterlow" (15) and "Sir Alexander Grant" (156). Mr. Herdman, another portrait-painter of the Scotch school, appears to less advantage than usual. As an instance of ultra-rigid commonplace, what can be more grimly realistic than Mr. Barclay's seated whole-length of the Rev. Dr. Candlish (90)? Merits and shortcomings similar, more or less, to those of the Scotch painters will be found in the works of some English artists; as, for example, in Mr. L. Dickenson's "Sir Charles Lyell" (109)—a fairly characteristic portrait, but, like so many more here, affording little or no pleasure as art. Much credit, however, is due to Mr. Dickenson for the excellent posthumous likeness and passable picture he has contrived, from scant materials, to produce of Richard Cobden (910). Messrs. S. Laurence, H. Measham, E. Williams, and Hallé also contribute portraits, which—albeit devoid of the dignified conception of the great Venetians, and of those artistic attributes which distinguish the productions of masters in portraiture of every school—are at least conscientious in aim and execution.

So much cannot, however, be said for a class of portraits here which the Royal Academy has always delighted to honour. Whether from a spirit of servile subserviency or from ignorance or both combined, we know not, but the fact remains that a certain description of portraits which cannot be other than corrupting in their influence—portraits the artificiality and flashy superficiality of which should procure their rigid exclusion from any institution founded to encourage true art—are always awarded prominent positions. We need not specify the portraits we allude to. You may know them as the kind of thing a man milliner, not a painter jealous of his art, would turn out, for they have little more right to be regarded as works of art than the figures in a fashion-book. The worst of the matter is that this is the sort of portraiture "patronised" by our aristocracy—that aristocracy which seems to have resigned all claim to the "connoisseurship" which was once its proudest distinction. We are bound to add that this year the climax to this state of things is reached in the portrait performances exhibited "by command." It would be hard to say what benefit can accrue from making public such performances, unless it be by way of illustrating the soundness of the advice of the proverb, "Put not thy faith in princes." From among the "fashionable" portrait-painters we may, however, except Mr. Graves for partial commendation, on the ground that something of naïve sweetness and naturalness of sentiment appears in the expression of his portraits, though technically his work is full of old-fashioned conventionalities and but a feeble imitation of, or direct plagiarism from, Sir Joshua Reynolds.

As a striking proof of the want of discrimination so generally charged to the hangers of the year, we would adduce as one only of many instances Mr. Gifford's half-length of Dr. Bird (471), which, notwithstanding that it is one of the few portraits in the exhibition at all noteworthy for originality of treatment, will be found in a corner on the topmost row in room 7. The texture is a little smooth, perhaps, the colouring rather too "clean;" but the portrait has "style" in an uncommon degree, its silvery key of colour is preserved harmoniously throughout, and the modelling of the features and hands is admirable. More robust in manner and full of life is Mr. R. L. Aldridge's artistic and vigorous study, in a dark brown tone à la Rembrandt, of the head of Mr. H. Colnaghi (940). Both these portraits present qualities apparently of foreign origin; and if we are to look for a revival of portrait art from the degenerate condition into which it has sunk among us, we must expect it to come from Continental influences, since in this walk foreign artists excel our own even more conspicuously than in some others. Among exhibitors who, if naturalised among us, are foreign by training, are Messrs. Lehmann and Baccani. These two artists evidently conceive that a portrait should be a work of art over and above a mere likeness—as demanding artistic feeling and treatment, and as worthy of finished and complete execution; whilst in both there is a careful avoidance of vulgarity and paintiness. Mr. Lehmann has an effective portrait of Miss Ind (487), the rich amber dress according well with the brunette type of beauty of the painter's subject. "Mrs. Reuter" (100) is another example of finished female portraiture; the finish is carried, however, almost to hardness. Mr. Baccani's unnamed small half-length (286) is unsurpassed

by any male portrait in the exhibition for unaffected expressiveness and refinement. In the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Corbett Winder (441 and 494) the artist has rendered the characteristics of age with a combination of rare fidelity, and, we might almost say, reverent delicacy. Mr. Lutyens, another artist of foreign extraction, has an admirably modelled portrait of Mr. J. R. L'Amy (338); the colouring, however, is rather cold, nor is the aim at artistic amenity sufficiently apparent.

## SCULPTURE.

The sculpture at the Academy is lamentably deficient in works of importance or permanent value. Of ideal and monumental pieces with any pretensions to elevation or originality there is scarcely any. Were we not to remember that Mr. Foley (a host in himself, it is true) and some other of our few competent sculptors are engaged on works for the Prince Consort memorial in Hyde Park and some national monuments elsewhere we might infer from the poverty of the display at Burlington House that the art is in a moribund condition among us, except in the medium of portraiture. The reasons why, under present conditions of public patronage and general neglect, the purest, if not also the highest, form of art does not receive the development possible, even with our unfavourable climate and habits, have often been discussed in our columns. On this occasion, therefore, where there is so little to reward lengthened review, our remarks shall be as concise as possible.

One of the principal works of poetical intention is Mr. Marshall's recumbent statue of "Undine" (1130) at the fountain, a conscientious and good piece of carving, but unnecessarily lank in some of the forms, arising probably from the desire to convey a notion of spirit-like lightness, combined with unidealised copying of the model. Mr. Marshall Wood's two statues of "Hebe" (1139) and "Musidora" (1153) are rather trite in motive and attitude, the latter particularly so. The proportions and contours are, however, gracefully symmetrical, and in keeping throughout, which is not a little to say of a statue nowadays; but the sculptor's ideal of beauty is founded on classical conventions not of the best period, and these again are over-refined almost to insipid gentility. We wish we could commend more unreservedly the evident pains bestowed on the execution of these statues: the result, however, of the excessive polish is the loss of those delicate varieties of surface which, when testifying to knowledge, are so precious. Mr. E. Davis's "Nymph and Cupid" (1232) is a pretty but by no means original idea: the proportions of the nymph are somewhat stumpy, the modelling rather clumsy. Mr. E. W. Wyon's floating, partly-veiled figure of "Night" (1157) is another hackneyed idea, realised, however, with considerable elegance. Signor Guglielmo's statuette groups of "Ruth and Naomi" (1158), and "Daphne and Chloe" (1159), are charming works of their kind, though they do not rise very much above the furniture pieces produced in Italy in overwhelming profusion. We have already engraved and described Mr. Crittenden's figure of a little naked girl; it will suffice, therefore, to say that it is one of the best statues here. Mr. E. B. Stephens's "Blackberry Picker" (1180) is a pleasing naturalistic figure, though it can scarcely add to the sculptor's reputation. Mr. Durham, another Associate, certainly does not maintain his ground this year. Mr. Bell has a model of a cross (1043), with nicely-designed little scriptural subjects in low relief. Mr. Birch sends an ideal bust, styled "Margarete" (1170), which has refinement both of conception and execution. The daring, passionate invention manifested by Count Gleichen in his large group in plaster, entitled "Memento Mori" (1171), is quite refreshing amid so many trivialities or inanities; and, despite the glaring mistake of the contortion of the female figure, and much modelling that will not bear criticism, it is praiseworthy as the production of an amateur. The composition represents a recumbent female figure clinging to a male figure bending compassionately over her, but relaxing her hold at the touch of the Angel of Death, who stands solemnly over the pair with outspread wings.

Among other novelties there is nothing more peculiar than the curiously far-fetched impersonation of "Flora" (1223), by Mr. Wagnmiller—a portrait-statue of a middle-aged lady, treated upon principles proper to pictorial but not to plastic art, and with the chisel marks ostentatiously left for effect everywhere. A small bust is treated on the same false principles. Artifices like these serve as baits often taken eagerly by would-be connoisseurs. Empirical art of all kinds begets empirical criticism. Nothing proves the low state of public taste more than the avidity with which any eccentricity or novelty, or mere trick, is caught up, puffed, and patronised. Mr. Woolner carves a bust in which every characteristic of the original is greatly exaggerated, and every detail elaborated with the rigidity of early pre-Raphaelitism, and straightway he finds a partisan to proclaim him as the "Leonardo" of sculpture, and his studio the only shop to order your portrait at. Mr. Boehm exhibits tricky little statuette, or enlarged sketches in the unfamiliar material of terra-cotta, without a particle of art, in a true noble sense, and straightway he becomes the pet of dilettante fashion. Mr. Woolner's tendency to caricature receives a striking illustration here in the bust of Darwin, author of the "Origin of Species" (1198), which shows a protrusion of the frontal sinuses such as no human cranium ever exhibited. His model of Sir J. Hope Grant (1115) reveals so much comparative inefficiency that one must conclude the modeller to be singularly fortunate in his carvers.

Among sculptors of established reputation Mr. Weekes holds his honourable position with a bust of the late George Jones, the Academician (1221), which finely exemplifies the value of breadth in dealing with the traits and markings of age. This quality of breadth is, perhaps, carried to the extreme in two other busts. Other sound and able portrait busts are those of Mr. T. Butler (1201 and 1211); the bust of John Bright (1202)—a difficult subject—by Mr. Adams-Aetion, shows good, honest work; and so does that of Thomas Jackson (1205), by the same sculptor; whilst his large medallion of the wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury (1096) is one of the best specimens of alto-relievo. We have also to commend Mr. Noble's David Napier, the engineer (1059); Mr. A. Munro's Earl of Dalhousie (1063); Mrs. Walter Hughes (1206), by Mr. McDowell; the late Lady Lugard (1196)—the best female bust we have seen for some time from Mr. G. G. Adams; together with the contributions of W. Brodie, R. C. Cauer, G. Simons, C. Summers (Mrs. G. Macleay, No. 1143), J. Hutchinson ("Roman Dancing-Girl Reposing," 1147), J. Lawlor, E. Landsheer, J. S. Westmacott, Vanden Bosch (Herr Lowenthal, 1121), W. M. Thomas, G. J. Miller, and W. Davis; and Miss C. M. Adams's "Bust of a Lady" (1150)—creditable as the production of a female sculptor.

The means of fixing designs and drawings executed in fugitive materials, such as charcoal, has long been a desideratum in the art-world, but is now completely supplied by the discovery, by M. Rouget, of a "fixative," which is blown from a vessel in the form of spray, and renders every drawing to which it is applied, whatever the material, permanent.

## THE BRIGANDS OF GREECE.

The murder of the English gentlemen, Messrs. Herbert, Vyner, and Lloyd, and the Italian Count de Boyl, by the brigands of Attica, who had captured them on the road between Athens and Marathon, is fresh in the memory of our readers. We have received from two officers of H.M.S. Jaseur, Sub-Lieutenant Jelinger Symons and Mr. John Ellis, several sketches of the village of Oropos and the house in which these unfortunate gentlemen were kept by the ruffian band of Arvanitaki during several days before April 21, when they were slaughtered almost in sight of the pursuing Greek soldiers. The Jaseur, under Commander Hotham, was sent round to that part of the coast, opposite the island of Negropont or Eubœa, on May 22, in order that the places might be examined and further evidence gathered about the circumstances of this atrocious deed. The two views we have engraved are by Mr. Ellis; one representing the Scala, or sea landing-place of Oropos, with the church where the brigands and their captives attended worship on Easter Sunday; the other showing the schoolmaster's house in the village, three miles distant, where they were confined from April 19 to April 21, shut up in a room by themselves, with no furniture but one chair and a table—the rest of the house being occupied by Arvanitaki and his gang.

It was ascertained by inquiries made in the village that the brigands, when they came there, seemed to be quite unaware that either troops or war-vessels were in pursuit of them; so that during their stay at Oropos they walked about the place unarmed. But Takos, the chief, having a spy at Scala, learned that a Greek gun-boat was off the shore, and the matter then assumed a more serious aspect. Takos now began to treat his captives unkindly, and decided on leaving the place. Then Colonel Théagénis, the officer appointed by the Greek Government, arrived, and tried to come to terms with Takos, but failed in his negotiations, so that one of the brigands threatened to shoot Colonel Théagénis. The British Consul (Mr. Noel) also came to Oropos, and had very nearly induced Takos to accept the ransom without the amnesty; but Christos, his brother, objected, on the ground that, if they took the money alone, they would be hunted down and killed by the natives for the sake of the large booty they had in their possession. The brigands, therefore, with their captives, left Oropos on the afternoon of the 21st, and, walking through the gully on the south bank of the river Asopus, forded the river, which was swollen by the heavy rains, and reached Sycaminum at half-past four in the afternoon. Their sentries, posted on the hill above the town, soon called out that they were betrayed, seeing the troops approaching from the opposite hills. The Arvanitaki then hurried the captives along the footpath leading to Dhilessi, a village on the seacoast, about seven miles from Sycaminum; but Takos sent the dragoman, Alexander, to ask the commanding officer of the troops what they meant by the pursuit. The answer given to Alexander was that the troops would not interfere unless the captives were treated cruelly; but Alexander never returned to the brigands with this message. The troops and the brigands kept on firing at each other along the whole distance from Sycaminum to Dhilessi; till, about 300 yards to the south of the large house at Dhilessi, the first victim, Mr. Herbert, was dispatched. His dead body was there found lying on his face on a bush. A cross, with the victim's initials, erected by Commander Hotham, marks this spot. About 600 yards behind the village of Dhilessi the body of Mr. Lloyd was found. He must have been murdered a very short time after Mr. Herbert, as the distance between these spots only requires about a quarter of an hour to travel. Still following the same course, the brigands, with their two remaining captives, hurried on towards Schimitari, a village seven miles from Dhilessi, closely pursued by the troops, of whom there was a body of about sixty quartered in Dhilessi. In the skirmishes here a number of the brigands were killed, and their heads were cut off. At sunset they had reached a spot three miles from Schimitari, where, among the thick brushwood, Mr. Vyner and Count de Boyl were murdered. Mr. Vyner had a struggle with the man who first attacked him, but was soon overpowered by the others. At each of the places where their bodies were found, within twenty paces of each other, a cross bearing the initials of these two gentlemen respectively was erected by Commander Hotham. The information was derived from one of the peasants whom the brigands had forced to go with them from Sycaminum, probably expecting that the troops would not fire upon them. Mr. Vyner and Count de Boyl must have suffered great fatigue in being hurried over the twelve miles of very hilly road in two hours and a half. They went four miles further than Messrs. Herbert and Lloyd.

Such are the facts known from local investigation about the manner in which our countrymen were put to death. Takos Arvanitaki and nine other brigands escaped the pursuit of the Greek cavalry at Schimitari, but several of them were afterwards caught. Three of the malefactors—namely, Photis Georgiou, sometimes called Economos, the supposed murderer of Mr. Lloyd; Costas Agraphiotos, said to have been once a monk; and Pericles Lioris—appear in the group portrayed on our front page, their photographs having been taken when they were brought to Athens for trial, with the soldiers by whom they were guarded. The trial took place on the 21st ult., in the large building called the Barbakeion, which was densely crowded with spectators.

Our Illustration, from a sketch taken during the trial, shows the aspect and arrangement of the spacious court-room. This hall is of handsome proportions, with white marble pillars and fresco paintings on the ceiling. At the upper end, on a raised floor, sat the presiding Judge, with two assessors, one at each hand of him; on his right also was the King's Procurator or Attorney-General, at one end of the table, and on his left the clerk of the court. The jury sat beneath the window to the left hand of the President, and behind one of the pillars. The prisoners for trial, seven in number, were ranged on the lower floor, in front of the Judges. They were all wounded; and two of them, Economos and Calomiris, being crippled, lay in litters on the floor. Their two advocates sat at a small table near them, and they were surrounded by guards. The reporters occupied a table which is shown in the background. In the foreground of our Illustration is the row of chairs set for the accommodation of the foreign Ministers and their friends. The Greek Minister of Justice sits in the chair to the left hand, next the pillar; Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, with Mrs. Erskine, is placed next; and the figure on the hand of this row is Photiades Bey, the Turkish Minister. Mr. Cookson and Mr. Allan are upon the raised floor behind the Judges' table; and many ladies and other visitors have seats there. The man standing in the middle of the lower floor, and pointing to some of the prisoners, is a witness giving his testimony. The Bible, on which he has been sworn, lies on the president's table, with the urn from which the names of the jury were drawn by ballot, and a sword or yataghan, which was one of the articles put in evidence. Such was the arrangement of the northern portion of the hall; the southern portion, allotted to the general audience of spectators, was divided from it by a strong barrier. There was some confusion when the Court first opened, so that an adjournment was





CHURCH AT OROPOS, ATTENDED BY THE GREEK BRIGANDS AND THEIR PRISONERS.



HOUSE AT OROPOS WHERE THE ENGLISHMEN WERE CONFINED

ordered, to clear the hall. The proceedings did not fairly begin till half-past four in the afternoon. Four of the seven prisoners were to be tried for their part in the murder of our countrymen; one being Alexis, who was proved to have been the actual murderer of Mr. Herbert. This man's leg was shattered by a musket-ball; but Calomiris, who had been wounded some time before, was now wasted to a skeleton, and horrible to see. After reading the indictment, fifteen witnesses were examined in turn, each being permitted to tell his own story, without minute questioning. The trial was conducted in a very fair spirit and orderly manner. The speeches of the counsel were little more than vain declamation. As the evening became dark, the chandelier and the candelabra at the upper end of the hall were lighted; and the proceedings went on all through the night, with but an hour's pause for needful refreshment. Daylight returned, and the trial was finished about half-past six, when the prisoners were all found guilty, and all condemned to death. The prisoners seemed to hear their sentence unmoved, except the ex-monk, whose cheek was moistened with a tear. The people in and around the courthouse were apparently not at all sorry for the result, having no sympathy with this band of brigands.

It is said, however, that Takos Arvanitaki and his six brothers are not Greeks, but Wallachs of Thessaly. They were formerly employed by the Greek Government to aid the irregular invasion of the Turkish provinces; and they have since kept up a correspondence with active partisans at Athens. This is but one of the bands of robbers, kidnappers, and murderers infesting different parts of Greece. It is to be hoped that the example made of these will deter the others.

#### THE MIRACLE PLAY OF OBER AMMERGAU.

The miracle play of Ober Ammergau, in Bavaria, which has taken place decennially since 1640, the year of its inauguration, had its first representation for the present year on the 22nd ult. In 1633 a pestilence afflicted the village, and a vow was made to perform the passion of Our Lord every ten years if the plague were stayed. It was stayed, accordingly, so says history, and the spectacle has from that time been religiously held at the stated period. This year it is represented on every Sunday until Sept 30. The village is a small one,

situated on the verge of the Tyrol, between Munich and Innsbruck, and the performers are, one and all, natives of the place. About 500 took part in the present exhibition, which was attended, on May 22, by at least 5000 people, mostly peasants, who had come in some cases many miles to see it. The chief scene is that of the Crucifixion. The performance commences at eight a.m., and this scene does not come on till four in the afternoon. In it, and indeed throughout the play the Scripture version of the entire story, and the traditional ideas with respect to the appearance and demeanour of its most prominent actors, are very strictly adhered to. This year's performance will probably attract a large number of stray tourists, who may reach Ober Ammergau without much difficulty from Munich, from Switzerland, and from the higher portion of the Rhine.

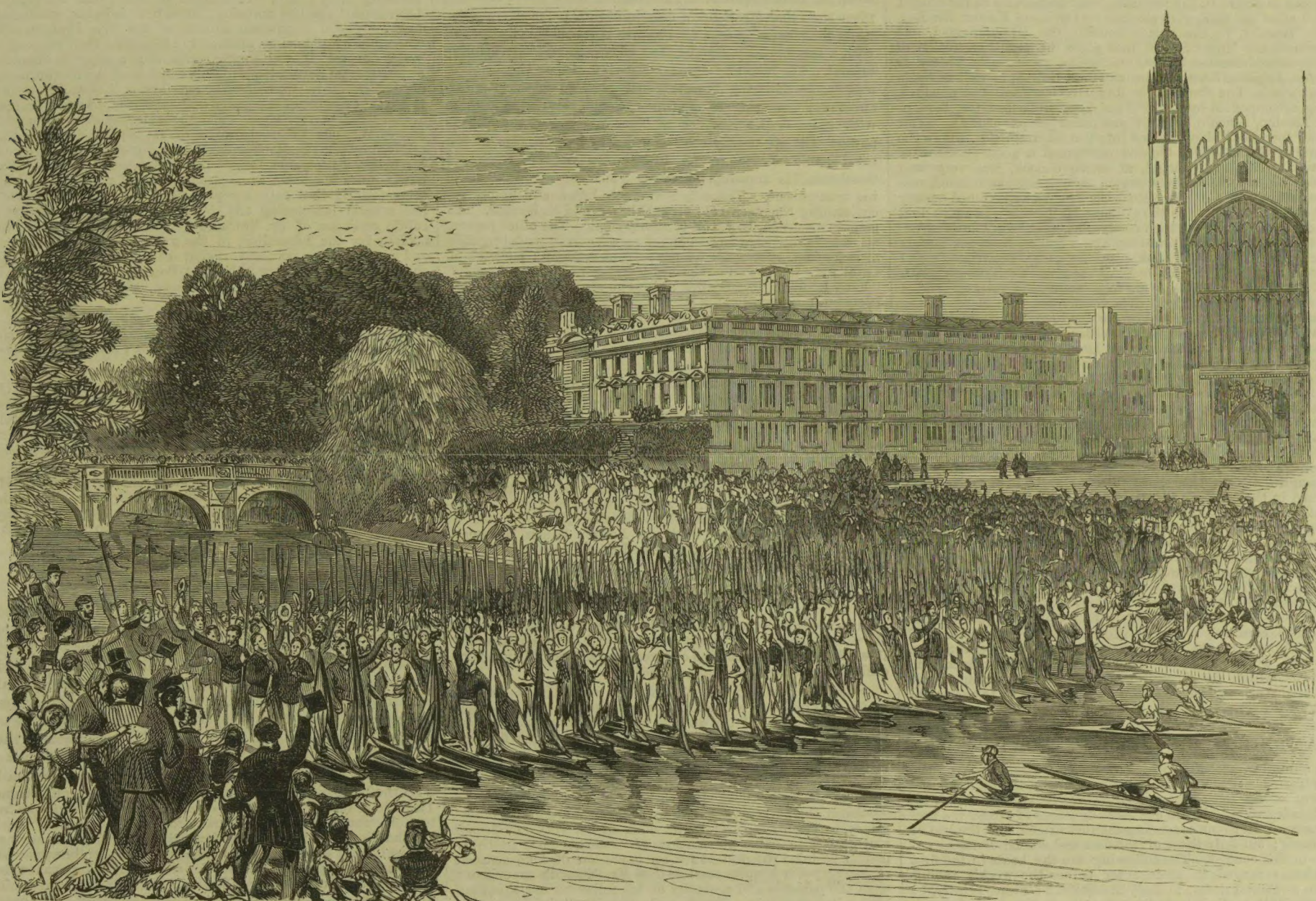
#### THE FOURTH OF JUNE AT ETON.

The annual festival of Eton College and School, appointed for June 4, the birthday of King George III., was celebrated on Saturday with entire success. The weather was fine, and



OBER AMMERGAU, IN BAVARIA, WHERE THE MIRACLE PLAY IS PERFORMED.





PROCESSION OF BOATS AT CAMBRIDGE—"THREE CHEERS FOR THE CAMBRIDGE EIGHT."



THE FOURTH OF JUNE AT ETON: THE BOATS LEAVING THE BROCAS FOR SURLEY HALL.



there was a numerous attendance of visitors from London and elsewhere, including many "old Eton fellows," and many more parents or friends of the present pupils. This company began to arrive in the morning, after the service in the chapel, and after the calling of absence by the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Hornby, in the arcade beneath the Upper School. At noon, in the Upper School, took place the public recitation of speeches, dramatic scenes, and select passages of poetry or prose, English, French, German, and Italian, as well as Latin and Greek. The Provost, the Rev. Dr. Goodford, who presided, was accompanied by Earl Nelson, Lord Lyttelton, the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Ely, and other persons of rank. After the "speeches," they strolled into the playing fields, where the band of the 2nd Life Guards performed a good selection of music. Afternoon chapel, at three o'clock, was very well attended, and the fine new organ, though not yet finished, was much admired. At five o'clock the Provost entertained a party of nearly 120 guests in the College Hall, with a banquet laid upon tables decorated with costly plate and lovely flowers.

The procession of boats up the Thames, from the Brocas Mead to Surley Hall, took place as usual, between six and seven o'clock. The Eton bank of the river was thronged with carriages and spectators on foot, from the railway bridge down to the town bridge. The boats go up in order to the railway bridge, then row down to the town bridge again, and, turning round the eyot, pass in order up to the locks. The scene in our Illustration is taken from the railway bridge. It represents the boats starting down thence to the town bridge. The third boat is the "band boat," which accompanies the "eights," all the while playing the most lively tunes, and making a "jarring harmony" with the bells from the curfew tower of Windsor Castle. The names of the boats are the Monarch, Victory, Prince of Wales, Britannia, Dreadnought, Thetis, Hibernia, St. George, and Defiance. The Monarch is a ten-oared boat, the rest are eight-oared. Having safely got through the locks, they came to "Surley," where tables were spread in the open air for the crews of all the boats; and a tent was erected for the sixth form and the "eleven" to dine, or rather to sup. The feast being done, the stream of people flows back along the bank of the river to the Brocas, to see the display of fireworks which is to close the day's festivities. As the boats come down past the eyot guns are fired, and blue and red lights by the water's edge show off the dark figures of the crews, who stand upright in their boats, and cheer loudly in answer to the greetings that hail them. The fireworks pass off exceedingly well, the illuminated representation of the "Eight" and the "Eton arms" attracting special notice. At last, a multitude of rockets are shot all at once into the air—which signal, with the sudden striking up of the National Anthem from the band boat, announces to the crowd that all is over.

#### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACES.

The annual competition, which occupies a whole week of the May Term, between all the college boats on the Cam, for the honour of leading their procession, was brought to a close on Wednesday week. There are three divisions of boats, the first and second divisions consisting each of fifteen, and the last of ten boats; but only those of the first and second divisions engage in this contest. The following are the boats in the first division, arranged in their order before the week's racing began:—First Trinity, 1; Lady Margaret, 1; Third Trinity, 1; Trinity Hall, 1; Christ's, 1; First Trinity, 2; Sidney, 1; Corpus, 1; Emmanuel, 1; Jesus, 1; Trinity Hall, 2; Clare, 1; King's; Magdalene; First Trinity, 3. The boats in the second division are these:—First Trinity, 3; Caius, 1; Second Trinity, 1; Third Trinity, 2; Pembroke, 1; St. Peter's; Corpus, 2; Sidney, 2; St. Catherine's; Christ's, 2; Caius, 2; Lady Margaret, 2; First Trinity, 4; Emmanuel, 2; Trinity Hall, 3; Queen's. The boats of the first division are all outriggers. They do not attempt to pass each other, the river being too narrow, but each boat tries to bump the one before it, when it is deemed a conqueror, and entitled to take the place of the boat which it has bumped. These races attracted crowds of spectators every evening to Grassy Point and the meadows on the banks of Long Reach. The final result was that First Trinity, No. 1, still kept the head of the river; the second being Lady Margaret, 1, as before, while Third Trinity, 1, and Trinity Hall, 1, retained the third and fourth places in the first division; but Christ's College, 1, lost its former place, going down below First Trinity, 2, Emmanuel, 1, Sidney Sussex, 1, and Corpus Christi, 1. Christ's College, 2, in the second division, suffered equal defeat and degradation. The leading boat, First Trinity, 1, was honoured with the customary triumph, of which we give an Illustration. Its crew is composed of Messrs. A. Morley, F. S. Gwatkins, C. R. Leighton, C. S. Read, H. J. Lomax, G. R. Rives, A. Barratt, and J. B. Close (stroke), with H. E. Gordon, coxswain. The University authorities propose to forbid the use of outriggers or narrow boats above Newnham, because of the danger in that part of the river.

The Belfast and North of Ireland Exhibition, held in Belfast, in connection with the Workmen's International Exhibition, was formally closed on Saturday last. It is described as having been a great success.

In returning a verdict of accidental death, at the adjourned inquest on the bodies of the twelve men lately killed at Kidsgrove, the jury recommended that in future steam-boilers should be periodically inspected by a competent man.

The Nonconformist journals give conflicting opinions on the Episcopal scheme for revising the English Bible. Mr. Miall's paper, the *Nonconformist*, considers that the Bishops have chosen their helpers with great judgment and fairness; but the *English Independent* says it will be impossible for Dr. Newman to comply with the Bishops' invitation, and before any Nonconformist divines can possibly accede to the Bishops' request they will require to be informed upon several particulars.

From April 1 to June 4 the total receipts into the Exchequer amounted to £11,113,516, or nearly £2,000,000 short of the sum paid in during the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was £11,172,613, and this was about £700,000 less than the issues from the Exchequer in the first nine weeks of the financial year 1869. The interest on the National Debt accounts for over six millions and a quarter, while the supply services voted by Parliament have already absorbed nearly £5,000,000. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £7,876,582, and this was more by three millions and a half than the balance in the first week of June last year. The National Debt, at the close of the last year, was £748,276,183, and since then the sum of £7,000,000 has been converted into a temporary annuity. The debt is now less than it has ever been since 1813. It is no less than £120,000,000 below the amount it stood at in 1815, and £70,000,000 below the return of 1857, at the close of the Crimean war and Indian mutiny. The interest of this debt is £26,840,000 a year; but £4,600,000 is temporary only, and will expire in 1885. The permanent charge is less than it has ever been since 1812.

#### THE MAGAZINES.

The publication of Mr. Reade's *Cornhill Magazine* story in a complete form dispenses us from saying more about it in this place than that Mr. Reade's determination to keep sensation up to the maximum occasions him to conclude this instalment with a helpless body, a struggling eddy, and an overwhelming torrent. The hero of "Against Time" is also on the brink of a cataract—financial, however, instead of aqueous. Appearances are assuming an alarming complexion in connection with the "Crédit Mobilier of Turkey," and the novelist's powers will apparently soon be tested by a description of the great panic of 1866. "A Plebiscitum in the Duchy of Gerolstein" is amusing, of course; but the satire is a little too transparent. There is not much humour in simply rechristening Napoleon III., M. E. Ollivier, and M. Rouher. The general situation, however, is highly comic. The other papers, all entertaining, are an account of an adventure with brigands at Marathon, *rechauffée* for the present occasion; a sketch of Catalonian travel; an analysis of the ancient German romance "King Laurin's Rose-Garden"; and an account of the exceedingly curious forgery of a portion of Mozart's "Requiem" by his pupil Süßmayer, by whom the unfinished work was completed in a style so closely resembling his master's that the fraud could hardly have been detected by internal evidence alone.

Mr. Trollope's story in *Macmillan* improves; the situation is such as he has often given us before, but the style is still fresh and racy. "Fifine" is a pretty tale; and there are two grave, thoughtful, and weighty papers on the administration of the poor law and the revision of the authorised translation of the Scriptures. The "forgotten English poetess," whose memoir is so gracefully written by "E. C. R.," is Elizabetha Joanna Weston, who flourished about the beginning of the seventeenth century, "whom Julius Scaliger, called the 'tenth muse,' and to whom Paulus Melissus sent a laurel crown." Joanna wrote in Latin: Canon Kingsley writes partly in modern West Indian, and his poem requires, rather than deserves, a glossary. The most remarkable paper in the number is an exceedingly ill-natured review of "Lothair." The critic is evidently not an ordinary writer, and he cannot help betraying that he is in reality by no means insensible to the power and genius of the work he is striving to represent as worthless and contemptible. The explanation of the apparent inconsistency is not very difficult to discover.

"Lothair" is also the subject of an article in *Blackwood*, which will probably attract more attention than anything else in the magazines of the month, not certainly on account of the merits of the essay itself, which is at once very flippant and very heavy, but from the phenomenon of the Conservative leader receiving a rating in a leading Conservative periodical, whose literary verdicts are notoriously influenced by its political prepossessions. It can only be concluded that the section of the party represented by *Blackwood* are finally determined to renounce their leader with all his works, of fiction and otherwise. The publication of "Lothair" has probably merely afforded the pretext for an explosion of long-boiled rancour; yet it is quite possible that Mr. Disraeli's experiment upon the patience and credulity of his followers has this time been a little too bold. *Blackwood's* own novels are, as usual, much better than its critiques on the novels of others. Both "Earl's Dene" and "John" are uncommonly good this month. The only other article of note is a spirited review of a spirited book, Mercer's "Journal of Waterloo."

The *Fortnightly Review* also has a paper on the ubiquitous "Lothair," by Mr. F. Harrison, which, commencing with light ridicule of some of the slips of grammar into which Mr. Disraeli, as a Cabinet Minister, has inevitably been betrayed, concludes in a very serious, and even bitter spirit. A contribution from Mr. Stuart Mill, on the question of large landed properties, will of course attract attention, although merely reiterating views which he has frequently expressed. Far higher importance attaches to Mazzini's "Letter to the Members of the Ecumenical Council," which may be regarded as the manifesto of that section of the revolutionary party represented by him, and ideally impersonated in the Theodora Campian of "Lothair." Whether as regards the profundity of the ideas or the eloquence of the language, it is a splendid and striking composition, worthy of the occasion and the supposed audience, and leads us to regret more than ever that Mazzini should at any time quit the region of thought for the sterile arena of abortive revolutionary action. Mr. Mitford's Japanese story is interesting and picturesque, though necessarily quaint; and papers on legal reform and on Pliny the Younger deserve especial notice among the constituents of an unusually excellent number.

The *Contemporary Review* has two interesting papers—that by the Rev. J. Hunt on the Liberal Catholic movement in Germany, and Mr. Hutton's remarks on Mr. Arnold's St. Paul. Mr. George Potter's defence of trade unions and Mr. Strahan's account of the cheapest periodical literature are also worth attention.

The most important paper in *Fraser* is the third of Professor Max Müller's lectures on the Science of Religion. The results of the speaker's investigations will be best conveyed in his own words:—"We found, first of all, that there is a natural connection between language and religion, and that therefore the classification of languages is applicable to the ancient religions of the world. We found, secondly, that there was a common Aryan religion before the separation of the Aryan race; a common Semitic religion before the separation of the Semitic race; and a common Turanic religion before the separation of the Chinese and the other tribes belonging to the Turanian class. We found, in fact, three ancient centres of religion, as we had before found three ancient centres of language; and we have thus gained, I believe, a truly historical basis for a scientific classification of the principal religions of the world." An article on "Omar Khayyám, the Astronomer Poet of Persia," also touches upon questions connected with Oriental religion, and is exceedingly attractive both on this ground and from the merits of the poetry. Mr. Froude publishes some fresh evidence respecting Anne Boleyn, which seems to have shaken the unfavourable opinion of her conduct expressed by him in his history. It is derived from the correspondence of the Imperial Ambassador, extant in the Vienna archives. An article on the adulteration of food and drugs is very horrifying; and one on "Ultramontane Text-Books" very amusing. The work particularly referred to treats of the virtues of holy water.

The chief feature in *Saint Paul's* is Mrs. Oliphant's "Three Brothers," which increases from month to month in beauty and pathos. There are good and appreciative sketches of two men equally distinguished for greatness and simplicity of character—Cobden and Faraday; and there is a pleasant account of "It Ghelmez," a village on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. *Tinsley*, as usually the case of late, is distin-

guished by the variety of its contents. "The Monarch of Mincing-lane" is ably continued; and the new story, "Joshua Marvel," promises well. "My Innings" is a very amusing story; and "Curiosities of American Newspaper Literature" not less amusing, though it is but a matter-of-fact analysis of a specimen number of the *New York Herald*. The other contributions are nearly all good in their respective ways. *Temple Bar*, although containing a paper in dispraise of sensational novels, itself mainly consists of the incriminated class of literature. Mr. Gilbert's "Landlord of the Sun," however, is a good example of his grave and measured, but not on that account ineffective, style. *Belgravia* is the chosen home of sensation; but the melodrama of its fiction is agreeably relieved by some readable miscellaneous papers, among which Mr. Sala's "Miserable Dogs" deserves especial notice. The *Gentleman's Magazine* is, as usual, pleasant reading, but contains nothing that calls for particular remark. The *Month* has several interesting and remarkable papers—notably a subtle criticism of Dr. Newman's "Grammar of Assent," an apology for the Liberalism of the great preacher Lacordaire, and a somewhat petulant review of "Lothair," which is characterised as "a very vulgar no-Popery novel." There is also a poem on the loss of friendship, singularly beautiful alike in sentiment and expression.

We must besides acknowledge *London Society*, *Once a Week*, *Good Words*, *Good Words for the Young*, the *Victoria Magazine*, *Cassell's Magazine*, and the *Court Suburb Magazine*.

*The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. By Charles Dickens. No. III. (Chapman and Hall.) The story makes considerable progress in this number. The most amusing portion is that which treats of the dissipated mason, Durdles, the only character, so far, that can be regarded as a creation, in Mr. Dickens's characteristic style.

*The Old Park Road*. By Thomas Miller. Part I. (H. Vickers.) The first part of a new story by an old public favourite. It bids fair to be distinguished by the healthy simplicity and genuine rural feeling which characterise Mr. Miller's works in general.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Epsom week of 1870 will long be painfully remembered by unhappy backers. That such a price as 2 to 1 should actually be taken about naming the winners of the Derby and Oaks is a circumstance quite unparalleled in turf history, and then neither of these tremendous favourites could succeed even in getting a place. Within the last few weeks Macgregor has cantered away from Kingcraft and Gamos; yet he was unmistakably beaten a quarter of a mile from home in the Derby. It is very difficult to account for this, except on the ground that his badly-shaped forelegs and pasterns, combined with the hard going, prevented his getting down the hill from Tattenham Corner. We have seen Vauban and Vespasian in terrible trouble over this course, from the same reason; and Fordham's account is that the favourite was going very strong and well until he commenced the descent, and then he appeared quite unable to act. We do not for a moment believe that this is his correct form, and shall expect to see him take a terrible revenge on his conqueror at Ascot and Doncaster. We hear that Mr. Merry, somewhat excited by the defeat of his crack, rushed on to the course, and was speedily relieved of his watch, field-glass, and umbrella. Fordham's luck is certainly most perverse in the Derby, and, after being beaten on an unexampled favourite, he must have felt a sort of quiet satisfaction in upsetting an equal certainty in the Oaks.

Mr. Merry's Brother to Sunlight made his début in the Epsom Two-Year-Old Plate on Friday. He is a big bay colt, with a very old-fashioned look about him, and was more furnished than many four-year-olds. He possesses none of Sunlight's "nervousness," but he was only half trained, and though odds were laid on him he finished a poor fourth. Indeed the "yellow and black" was quite out of luck during the week. Sunshine's blaze face caught our eye the moment we entered the paddock to see the Oaks fillies saddled. She was bandaged in all four legs and looked as if she wanted a few more gallops to make her quite fit to run; still, she is a grand-looking mare, and one of the best walkers we ever saw. Pâté is a wonderfully-pretty and symmetrical filly, and only wants a little more size and power to be a perfect picture; she was trained to perfection, and though she has run upwards of five-and-twenty races during her career, looked perfectly fresh and full of go. Gertrude is decidedly light and weedy, and appeared overdone; while Gamos is a big, leggy, chestnut, and seemed to lack the power requisite to carry her great, straggling frame. Hawthorndale is only a chestnut pony, and not a good-looking one either, and was quite out of place in this company; but Carfax, a half-sister to Martinique, pleased us very much. After a long search for Hester, we found her being put to rights in a field behind the paddock. We fancied she hardly looked as well as on the One Thousand Day, and she did not seem altogether free from excitement; but she certainly is one of the sweetest mares we ever saw, and but for her drooping quarters would be perfect. Indeed, as far as appearances went, the fillies were far in advance of the colts, and it would have been impossible to pick four horses out of the Derby field that would bear comparison with Hester, Sunshine, Pâté, and Carfax.

The shout which proclaimed the defeat of the favourite soon after passing Tattenham Corner produced more blank faces than we ever saw at Epsom; and poor backers seemed quite overwhelmed by the second great disaster of the week, which crowned so many minor misfortunes. Two hundred yards from the judge's box Gamos, Sunshine, and Pâté were nearly level, and seemed to have equal chances; a few strides further, however, Gamos drew away with apparent ease, and won very cleverly. Sunshine's want of condition told fatally in the final struggle, though she finished with all her old gameness, and Pâté could not quite stay home. It is impossible to reconcile the winner's miserable exhibition at Bath with her Epsom triumph; and, as we fear that Mr. Graham is hardly likely to comply with the suggestion of the venerable "Senex," and furnish a full and satisfactory explanation, the affair will probably add to the list of "things not generally known." Chevisaunce, an own sister to Lord Lyon and Achievement, at length did something a little worthy of her distinguished relatives, and, by beating Bicycle, Lizzie Cowl, and ten others in the Acorn Stakes, gave some promise of future victories. Thus ended, perhaps, the most sensational Derby week ever known.

The committee appointed to examine the present state of the Turf, with a view to reform, have held their second meeting. Sir Joseph Hawley's suggestion that two-year-olds should not be permitted to run before July 1 in each year met with no favour; but the committee will advise the Jockey Club to put all "gate-money" meetings beyond the pale of its rules, so the days of these very questionable affairs are probably numbered.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DOWAGER COUNTESS OF DUNRAVEN.

The Right Hon. Caroline, Dowager Countess of Dunraven, died at Clearwell Court, her seat in Gloucestershire, on the 26th ult., in the eighty-first year of her age. This lamented lady, the heiress of the great house of Wyndham, of Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire (a branch of the ancient family of Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, from which descended the late Earls of Egremont), was only child of Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven. She married, Dec. 27, 1810, the Hon. Wyndham Henry Quin, elder son of the first Lord Adare; and in 1815 her husband assumed the surname and arms of Wyndham, in addition to and before those of Quin. Subsequently, in 1822, when her father-in-law, Lord Adare, was raised to the earldom, he chose "Dunraven" for his title, which at his death, in 1824, devolved on his son, the husband of the lady whose death we record. The only surviving child of her Ladyship's marriage is Edwin Richard Wyndham, Earl of Dunraven, K.P. There were two other children—a son, Captain the Hon. Wyndham Henry Wyndham-Quin, who died in 1865, and a daughter, Lady Anna Maria Charlotte Wyndham-Quin, the first wife of the Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P., of Tervoe. A few years since, the Countess of Dunraven wrote, in conjunction with her son, the present accomplished Earl, an interesting and beautifully-illustrated "History of Adare."

SIR N. M. LOCKHART, BART.

Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, fourth Baronet, of Lee and Carnwath, died, on the 20th ult., at 123, Harley-street, aged twenty-five. Sir Norman, who succeeded his father, Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, in 1849, was descended from the very ancient family of Lockhart, of Lee, in the possession of which is that curious piece of antiquity the "Lee Penny," on which Sir Walter Scott founded his romance of "The Talisman." Amongst the immediate ancestors of the deceased Baronet was the famous Sir William Lockhart, one of the greatest politicians of his time, well known as Ambassador Lockhart. In 1868 Sir Norman contested, unsuccessfully, the southern division of Lanarkshire. Dying unmarried, he is succeeded by his only brother, the present Sir Simon Lockhart, fifth Baronet, 1st Life Guards, who was born in 1849.

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SIR J. SIMEON, BART.

Sir John Simeon, third Baronet, of Grazeley, in the county of Berks, died at Fri-bourg on the 21st ult. He was born Feb. 5, 1815, the eldest son of the late Sir Richard Godin Simeon, Bart., by Louisa Edith, his wife, eldest daughter and heiress of the late Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart., of Barrington Hall, Essex. In 1837 he took the degree of B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford; and from 1847 to 1851 sat in Parliament for the Isle of Wight, for which he was re-elected in 1865, and was member at the time of his death. He married, first, Nov. 26, 1840, Jane Maria, only daughter of Sir Frederick F. Baker, Bart., of Loventor, Devon, and by her (who died Aug. 24, 1860) has left a son, the present Sir John Stephen Barrington Simeon, Bart., Rifle Brigade, and other issue. Sir John married, secondly, Oct. 2, 1861, the Hon. Catherine Dorothea Colville, sister of the present Lord Colville, by whom also he leaves issue.

BISHOP GRANT.

The Right Rev. Thomas Grant, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, has just died at Rome, whither he had gone, though in shattered health, to attend the Oecumenical Council. He was born in France, Nov. 25, 1816, and was sent, under the auspices of the late Bishop Briggs, to Ushaw College, near Durham. There he completed his theological course, and, having taken holy orders, proceeded to Rome, where he became Secretary to Cardinal Acton, and was subsequently Rector of the English College. The especial favourite and friend of Cardinal Wiseman, Dr. Grant was not, however, one of the Bishops originally nominated to British sees in 1850. He was consecrated in Rome in the following July, and in November, 1854, was appointed "Assistant at the Pontifical Throne." Dr. Grant was eminent as a canonist and scholar, and remarkable for the simplicity and self-denial of his life.

MR. CYRUS REDDING.

Mr. Cyrus Redding, a writer, laboriously and honourably associated for a lengthened period with literature, especially the periodical press, died on the 28th ult., at Hill-road, St. John's-wood, aged eighty-six. He was born at Penryn, in Cornwall. From 1815 to 1818 he resided in France, and became editor of *Galignani's Messenger*. In 1820 he was selected as sub-editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, under Campbell, the poet, and for ten years continued to co-operate in its management. In 1830 he seceded with Campbell, and endeavoured to establish a rival magazine, the *Metropolitan*; but the publisher, Cochrane, failed, and the undertaking fell with him. Mr. Redding was author of a volume of poems, entitled "Gabrielle, &c.," of a well-known and very popular "History of Wines;" of "Velasco," a novel; of a "History of Shipwrecks;" and of another novel, "Keeping up Appearances." He likewise produced, in addition to a translation of Thiers's "History of the Consulate," a memoir of his friend, Thomas Campbell, and a record of his own literary reminiscences for more than half a century.

M. TREBUTIEN.

M. Trebutien, the eminent and popular editor of the famous "Lettres and Remains of Eugénie de Guérin," died at Caen, in Normandy, on the 23rd ult., aged seventy. He was librarian of the Imperial Library there, and was distinguished as an antiquary, archaeologist, essayist, and poet. He was a man of a stoic nature and of singular habits, and was much esteemed for his honourable bearing and upright line of life. His publications are varied and numerous.

The Great Eastern has made the voyage from Aden to England in fifty-four steaming days. She proceeds to her former moorings off Sheerness Dockyard.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. A., Grand Rapids, Michigan.—Your problems have been safely received, and our report on them shall be given very shortly.  
G. H., Boulogne.—Very neat. But is it not a little too easy for publication?  
E. B. C.—We cannot undertake the opening from your description. You never can mean that Black plays 3. P to K Kt 3rd, and then 4. P to K Kt 4th. Why do you not adopt the simple notation used by us, instead of "K Kt P Kt's 3?"  
P. M. L. TURGIS.—Quite correct; but we cannot afford space in future to say so, except in the ordinary list.  
L. LIBERALL.—They shall have prompt attention.  
W. GRIMSHAW, W. S. PAVITT, F. HEALEY, H. E. KIDSON, and T. SMITH.—Received safely, and with thanks.  
F. H., Tulsa Hill.—The diagrams marked "C" and "D" are not without merit; but, like the others, they are too simple for publication.  
E. S.—In the position given of White moving his King to Q B 7th the game is drawn, as Black has no move left.  
A SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to Messrs. De la Rue, the cardmakers, who invented a board of the kind many years ago.  
D. N., Exeter.—A mate so innocent of all point and stratagem as that you send is not a problem.  
G. W. C.—The player with the lesser force could legally demand to be checkmated in a stipulated number of moves or that the game should be drawn.  
G. I. B., Netherlands.—It shall be reported on very shortly.  
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1370 has been received from R. S. P. Vates, George, Nuremberg; I. M., of Rotterdam; H. Frau, of Lyons; W. Shedden, B. C. Oviat, P. H. Mon, D. C. L., Charley, T. W. K., Harry, F. G. Somerton, P. Geo. Collins, Banabee, D. D., Chippie, H. T. V., Orlan, P. M. L. Turgis, Geo. Airey, Conrad, Vipond, S. B. B., L. S. D., Vortex; S. P. Q. B., of Brug; Dundreary, Polygon, T. C. D., Dreadnought, Philip, S. W. E., Miles, Tom Tug, Oxoniensis, W. S. F., J. B.; John, of York; B. C. K., Jack Cade, Fiebold, Q. E. D., Savant; C. of Ghent; Presis, E. D. L., W. R. R., Vox; A. B., of Yarmouth; Truopeny, Ramrod, Inez, Tuffy, Eldolon, W. S. B., E. P. L., H. Orford, H. T. C., A. Wood, Sawney, P. G. M., Felix, Ciria, T. Harris, Fred, Wood, I. Miles, Box and Cox, T. V., I. N. Keynes, Slowcoach, Druggot, S. B., Holcroft, Benjamin, R. B. C., H. A. G., Ebony, Jack Sprat, Lionel, M. G., Rileman, Pivot, T. M. C., Abacus, Souter Johnny, L. B., Vanguard, T. S. R., Pine Apple, Joskin, F. C. N., I. B., F. N., Argus, and E. Drood.  
THE TRUE SOLUTION OF MR. HEALEY'S PROBLEM (May 21) has been received since the publication of our former list from D. E. L., H. C. D., Vesper, Bonthron, W. M. O., Orazio, Oxoniensis, Percival, Omega, T. G. D., F. C. S., Bachelor, Nimrod, Dodo, Wilfred; Y., of Windsor; M. Dresden, Plover, T. Moran, Rex, Van Dunk, H. B. W., Vox; T., of Liverpool; Willy, Beta, Mentone, Cardinal, I. P. G., W. W. P., Nemo, D. D., T. C. D., W. Hirst, Fred, Wood, Joe, T. M. B., Box and Cox, Subscriber, M. P., W. D., E., Floa, A. Z., H. R. B., Felix, Truopeny, George, Monte Christo, B. A., Lothair, V. P. St. Andrew, Percy, G. B. E., H. K., Sim, Try-again; Bevis, of Southampton; Luttrell, Charley, C. R. W., Flanchetto, 1870, Greenfield, Harry, and Giles.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1368.

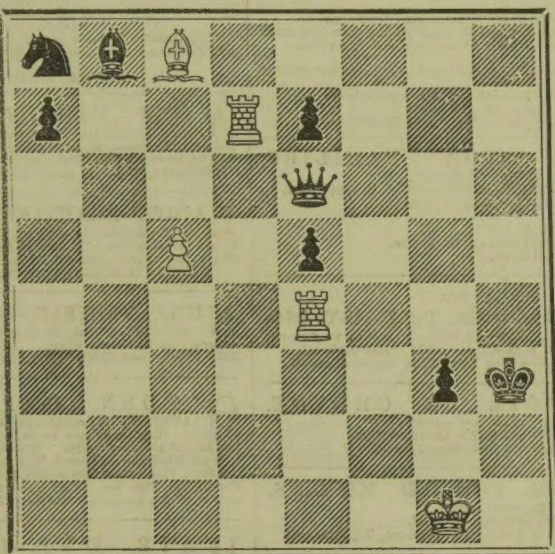
(This Solution was omitted in its proper order.)

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to K R sq Any move 2. Q B or Kt gives mate.

PROBLEM No. 1372.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.





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3394s., 3404s., 3414s., 3424s., 3434s., 3444s., 3454s., 3464s., 3474s.,  
3484s., 3494s., 3504s., 3514s., 3524s., 3534s., 3544s., 3554s., 3564s.,  
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3664s., 3674s., 3684s., 3694s., 3704s., 3714s., 3724s., 3734s., 3744s.,  
3754s., 3764s., 3774s., 3784s., 3794s., 3804s., 3814s., 3824s., 3834s.,  
3844s., 3854s., 3864s., 3874s., 3884s., 3894s., 3904s., 3914s., 3924s.,  
3934s., 3944s., 3954s., 3964s., 3974s., 3984s., 3994s., 4004s., 4014s.,  
4024s., 4034s., 4044s., 4054s., 4064s., 4074s., 4084s., 4094s., 4104s.,  
4114s., 4124s., 4134s., 4144s., 4154s., 4164s., 4174s., 4184s., 4194s.,  
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4294s., 4304s., 4314s., 4324s., 4334s., 4344s., 4354s., 4364s., 4374s.,  
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13724s., 13734s., 13744s., 13754s., 13764s., 13774s., 137